

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTOR OF CONVICT PRISONS
IN IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,
1866;
WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1867.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
GENERAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF CONVICT PRISONS, ...	5
Accommodation, ...	5
Number of Convicts, ...	5
Disposal of Convicts, ...	6
MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON:	
Director's Report, ...	10
Governor's Report, ...	10
Statistics, ...	12
Medical Officer's Report, ...	14
Protestant Chaplain's Report, ...	21
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report, ...	22
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report, ...	23
Head Schoolmaster's Report, ...	25
SPIKE ISLAND PRISON:	
Director's Report, ...	26
Governor's Report, ...	27
Statistics, ...	28
Medical Superintendent's Report, ...	30
Protestant Chaplain's Report, ...	33
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report, ...	33
Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report, ...	35
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report, ...	36
Medical Officer's Report (Fort Carlisle), ...	37
Protestant Chaplain's Report (Fort Carlisle), ...	37
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report (Fort Carlisle), ...	38
Head Schoolmaster's Report, ...	38
Assistant Schoolmasters' Reports, ...	41
MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON:	
Director's Report, ...	45
Superintendent's Report, ...	45
Statistics, ...	47
Medical Officer's Report, ...	48
Protestant Chaplain's Report, ...	50
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Reports, ...	51
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report, ...	52
Schoolmistress's Report, ...	53

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS:

	Page
Director's Report, ...	55
Protestant Chaplain's Report, ...	56
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report, ...	56
Presbyterian Chaplain's Report, ...	57
Medical Officer's Report, ...	57
Superintendent's Report, ...	59
Statistics, ...	61
Protestant Chaplain's Report (Lusk Prison), ...	62
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report (Lusk Prison), ...	63

RELEASED CONVICTS, DUBLIN DISTRICT:

Reports of the Lecturer at Smithfield and Lusk, and his Report as Inspector of Released Convicts, Dublin District, ...	64
---	----

APPENDIX:

Tabular statement of Expenditure in each Prison for the year 1866, .	72
Return showing the Proportion of Sick and Deaths to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons, for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, ...	73
Return showing the Proportion of Sick and Deaths to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons, for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, ...	74

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF CONVICT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

UNDER 17 & 18 VIC., CAP. 76.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD NAAS, M.P.,
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
February, 1867.

MY LORD,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 76, I beg to submit the Annual Report on the state of the Convict Prisons in Ireland for 1866.

Accommodation.

The accommodation for convicts in the Government Prisons on the 1st January, 1867, may be estimated as amounting to *2,350.

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1867, . . .	995	436	†1,431
Accommodation on 1st January, 1867, . . .	*1,800	550	*2,350

COUNTY AND CITY GAOLS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody on 1st January, 1867, . . .	1	5	6

Gross Total of Convicts in Ireland, 1,437.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE DURING THE YEAR 1866.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
5 years, ...	63	34	97
7 "	67	53	120
8 "	1	—	1
9 "	2	—	2
10 "	19	3	22
14 "	5	—	5
15 "	2	—	2
20 "	2	—	2
Life, ...	13	1	14

Gross Total sentenced in 1866, . 174 91 ‡265

* Not including the closed prison at Phillinstown, which has accommodation for 750 males; but including Fort Carlisle, where additional accommodation is provided for 200 males.

† This number does not include 139 political prisoners who were in Mountjoy Prison on 1st January, 1867.

‡ Nineteen of these are military convicts.

DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS.

Discharged unconditionally, on completion of sentence, &c., . . .	129
Released on Orders of Licence, ...	310
Total, ...	439

Subjoined is a table similar to that given in previous Annual Reports, showing the number of Convicts respectively "In Custody, &c., "Convicted," and "Discharged," since the year 1854, inclusive:—

In custody in Government Prisons, January 1st.	Year.	Convicted.	No. Discharged.
*2933	1854	710	638
3427	1855	518	820
3209	1856	380	1107
2614	1857	426	910
2377	1858	358	946
1773	1859	322	585
1631	1860	351	524
1492	1861	268	561
1314	1862	302	317
1575	1863	511	326
1768	1864	407	391
1776	1865	299	410
1637	1866	†295	439
1431	1867	—	—

After the test of twelve years' work it can hardly be considered necessary that I should add any observations upon the system; indeed, the above table supplies the best possible proof that the expectations of earlier years have not been unfulfilled, and, with the lengthened sentences which the Penal Servitude Act of 1864 renders imperative, I anticipate still greater success than has been already attained. However, until after the expiration of the year 1868 we shall not be in a position to judge accurately the results of the Act, and its effects in decreasing crime.

Upon this point the following passage from the Annual Report for the year 1865, is of some importance:—

"The Directors are enabled to report that the system of classification now for so many years established, which leads up from the commencing stage of separate confinement to the final stage of the intermediate prisons, continues to work satisfactorily. The number of convicts attaining the privileges of the intermediate prisons and consequent remission of imprisonment and discharge on licence, has comprised the usual proportion of from 70 to 75 per cent. of the whole number discharged. The only change that has been considered necessary in the arrangements in connexion with these intermediate prisons, has been the shortening of the period that the prisoners with longer sentences are to be permitted to pass in that stage of confinement; six months being the period allotted for prisoners under the shorter sentences of five years' penal servitude, and one month additional being allowed for each additional year of sentence. It is considered that these periods will afford sufficient time for the training and preparation for discharge on licence

* In addition to this number there were 345 convicts under detention in the county prisons, and several hundred in Bermuda and Gibraltar, who were subsequently discharged in Ireland.

† Nineteen of these are military convicts.

which the intermediate prisons have been established to provide, and will also allow of the prisoners being discharged with a sufficient amount of gratuity to assist in their support, and to furnish them with a supply of tools, &c., for their work, till able to establish themselves in some settled course of employment. This diminution of the time during which the prisoners under longer sentences are to be allowed the advantages of intermediate prisons, has been considered also to be in accordance with the more stringent bearing of the late Penal Servitude Act, as lengthening the periods during which the greater criminals will be subjected to the more penal stages of imprisonment. It will here be proper to observe that convicts under life sentences, or whose crimes have been of a specially grave character, cannot by any degree of prison conduct attain to the advantages of the intermediate prisons, and that reconvicted prisoners who have had those advantages during their former sentences, are also invariably excluded."

I have endeavoured to carry out most strictly the provisions of the law in revoking licences for breaches of the conditions. I believe that in thus acting I am not alone obeying the law, but I am also checking crime, as I have almost invariably found that a licence-holder who infringes its conditions is certain to end by relapsing into his old criminal course of life.

The revocations of licences during the year 1866 stand as follows, for Males—

Revoked for breach of conditions	10
" for new offences	14

For Females—

Revoked for breach of conditions in the Refuges	7
" for new offences	Nil.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally satisfactory, and there has been no attempt at combined insubordination.

There were but two cases of corporal punishment during the year. These were cases of young lads, and the birch only was used.

The Refuges for convict women continue to work in the usual admirable way. I have had occasion to draw the attention of the Committee of the Heytesbury-street Refuge to some defects in the management of that institution; but I consider they have made arrangements by which the objectionable points will be remedied.

Mr. Organ still continues to discharge the duties of his office as Lecturer, and Inspector of Released Convicts in the Dublin District, and the approval of his exertions expressed in the Annual Report for 1865 applies with equal force to the year which has just passed.

I have found it necessary to recommend that a Store Clerk be added to the staff at Smithfield Prison. An extra night watchman has been added to each of the Mountjoy Prisons.

I regret to report that towards the close of last December an outbreak of cholera occurred at the Mountjoy Male Convict Prison, which caused the deaths of four prisoners. The particulars are set forth in the annexed Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent, page 14.

The Government Docks at Haulbowline are worked by large

numbers of convicts, and I am happy to be able to state that the authorities superintending are much pleased with the labour of the men employed.

The usual observations referring to matters connected with the particular prisons, will be found in the Reports of the Governors or Superintendents.

The photographing of convicts has been, during the year, extended to the Mountjoy Female Prison. This was an adjunct to recognition much needed.

In the month of April last my late colleague, Captain I. S. Whitty, became ill, and was obliged, from continued delicate health, to retire from the service last October. His great experience, his untiring energy, and his whole-hearted devotion to duty, render his withdrawal a loss to the department with which he had been for nearly a quarter of a century connected. The loss, however, can be best appreciated by those who had the advantage of serving with him.

If proof were required of the broad, the solid, and the secure principles upon which the Irish convict system is founded, none stronger could be adduced than the efficient mode in which that system has worked at the outlying stations—Spike Island, Fort Carlisle, and Lusk,—even though this department has been carried on, more or less, by a single Director during a period of over ten months. Owing to the imperative necessity for my constant and close attendance in Dublin, arising out of the management of large bodies of untried political prisoners who were detained in the Mountjoy Male Prison, it was impossible for me to extend to the outlying stations that personal supervision which is desirable, and which cannot be dispensed with for any lengthened period without detriment to the particular establishments, however zealous and careful the local authorities may be. In all such establishments frequent inspection by superior authority is necessary, and if this is wanting diversities of practice will unintentionally spring up, marring the right working of a whole system, and will become day by day more difficult to remedy. I feel deep satisfaction in stating that no such evils as these have developed themselves in the Irish convict system, and I am bound in justice to record that in endeavouring to prevent them I have been aided, constantly and zealously, by the Inspector, Captain Barlow.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient servant,

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,

Director.

It was considered advisable after the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in the year 1866, that most of the persons arrested under the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant should be committed

to the Mountjoy Male Convict Prison. The following return shows the number of persons in custody at Mountjoy in each week, from February 24th to December 29th, 1866 :—

Week ending	No.	Week ending	No.
1866. February 24,	89	1866. August 4,	125
March 3,	96	" 11,	122
" 10,	62	" 18,	116
" 17,	83	" 25,	162
" 24,	87	September 1,	226
" 31,	124	" 8,	208
April 7,	120	" 15,	178
" 14,	119	" 22,	154
" 21,	118	" 29,	137
" 28,	120	October 6,	128
May 5,	137	" 13,	117
" 12,	128	" 20,	108
" 19,	160	" 27,	97
" 26,	162	November 3,	88
June 2,	160	" 10,	78
" 9,	156	" 17,	72
" 16,	161	" 24,	70
" 23,	159	December 1,	72
" 30,	153	" 8,	91
July 7,	151	" 15,	111
" 14,	157	" 22,	143
" 21,	148	" 29,	139
" 28,	138		

P. J. MURRAY.

MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

*Director's
Report.*

The conduct of the officers has, during the year, been generally very satisfactory.

The Chaplains report favourably upon the religious and moral conduct of the convicts.

The discipline remains unaltered, and the convicts are employed as in former years.

The annexed report of the Governor states the produce of the convicts' labour.

With the exception of an outbreak of cholera in December last, the health of the convicts has been very good. The particulars of the outbreak are given in the annual report of the Medical Superintendent.

The Commissioners of Public Works have maintained the buildings in good order, and no alterations or additions were found necessary, with the exception of some defensive works, and some barriers separating the convicts from the prisoners arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

For the safe custody of the last-named prisoners, it was considered necessary to draft certain trained warders from the staff of Spike Island Prison, to do duty at Mountjoy, as assistants to the regular staff of the latter prison; and temporary warders were engaged. A military guard, and an external patrol of pensioners did duty throughout the year; and for portions of it, a cavalry patrol was placed upon the Circular-road, near the prison. Previous to the employment of the pensioners' patrol, the duty was done by the constabulary.

The expenses of the prison have been, for convicts and untried prisoners, of the ordinary kind, and appear under the various heads in the Appendix.

A complete code of Rules for the Mountjoy Prison is now prepared, by direction of the Chief Secretary, and awaits his approval.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,

Director.

*Governor's
Report.*

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Government Prison,
February, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, and statistical details of this prison for the year 1866; and I am, as usual, again enabled to state that, as time has progressed, the system has become the more developed, its practical results more manifest, and each successive year's experience has proved that, in the course of treatment pursued, much has been effected towards the great ends in view—the reformation of criminals and repression of crime.

As regards the religious and secular instruction of the prisoners, and their sanitary condition, the usual attention has been paid. The rules for their discipline and guidance were carefully explained to all, and their conduct, in general, during the past year, has been remarkably good. The punishments have, in proportion to the average daily number of convicts in custody, greatly decreased; the offences were, for the most part, slight breaches of rule, and in short, out of 173 prisoners removed to association during the year, 140 of these passed a probationary term of only eight instead of nine months in separation, owing to their very satisfactory conduct in their first and very important stage of prison discipline. They were, as usual, employed in picking oakum, in their separate cells, for the first three months after reception, and then engaged in learning the rudiments of tailoring and shoemaking in their cells; and if qualified at the end of their time in separation, transferred to the associated trades' division at Mountjoy, or if not sufficiently skilled in trade, removed to Spike Island to be employed on the Public Works.

MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON,
—
Governor's
Report.

At about five, A.M., on the morning of the 19th October, 1866, one of convicts (Register No. 7204) was detected in the corridor, inside the prison, by one of the watchmen on duty. It appears that the prisoner in question, who was a returned convict, contrived to open the stock-lock of his cell-door by means of a false key, made out of the wire which was round the rim of the copper basin in his cell, and thus accomplished his purpose—not, perhaps, with any real intention to effect his escape, which, under the circumstances, would have been almost impossible, but merely to show his skill in such "handicraft" as convicts of this class pride themselves in so doing. In order, however, to prevent a recurrence of this kind, a greater security has, according to your instructions, been carried out, by placing a bolt and pallock on each cell-door, in addition to the ordinary stock-lock.

In the early part of the year 1866, all of those convicts who were previously sentenced to penal servitude by the Special Commission for treason-felony, were removed from this to Pentonville Prison, London, and almost immediately afterwards, the untried political prisoners who were committed under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, were received here, and they, at one time during the year, amounted to the number of 236 in custody. A great many of this class of prisoners were both received here, and discharged from this during the year, leaving in custody at Mountjoy, 139 untried prisoners, on the 31st of December last. They have been treated in accordance with the rules laid down for their management, and with every lenity consistent with those rules.

During the past year, as in the previous ones, the principal officers of each department of the prison have co-operated with me in upholding the system in all its details, and the conduct of the subordinate officers, in general, has been very satisfactory.

The prison building, and fittings pertaining thereto, have been kept in good repair by the officers connected with the Board of Works, and the requisitions on that department have been duly attended to.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of a Director, or the Visiting Inspector.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. SPREAD, Governor.

To P. J. MURRAY, esq.,
Director of Government Prisons.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON. — Governor's Report.	CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the NUMBER of OFFENCES committed by the Prisoners during the year ended 31st December, 1866.			
	Offences.	No.	Offences.	No.
	Assaults on convicts, - - -	3	Feigned attempt at suicide, - - -	4
	Communicating and other minor offences, - - -	91	Idleness, - - -	2
	Disobedience and insolence, - - -	10	Threatening language, - - -	1
	Disorderly conduct, - - -	15	Theft, - - -	1
	Insolence, - - -	6	Attempt at escape, - - -	1
	Insubordination, - - -	1	Total, - - -	135

CLASSIFICATION of CRIMES for which those Prisoners have been sentenced who
were received during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Crimes.	No.	Crimes.	No.
Arson, - - - - -	1	Larceny from the person, - - -	8
Assault, - - - - -	2	" and previous conviction, - - -	34
Assaulting dwelling, - - -	2	Murder, - - - - -	1
Assault and robbery, - - -	3	Malevolent injury to machinery, - - -	1
Bigamy, - - - - -	2	Manslaughter, - - - - -	5
Breaking and entering dwelling, - - -	1	Military offences, - - - - -	4
Burglary, - - - - -	11	Passing base coin, - - - - -	1
" and felony, - - - - -	1	Robbery, - - - - -	4
" and larceny, - - - - -	1	Rape, - - - - -	7
" and robbery, - - - - -	6	Receiving stolen goods, - - - - -	6
Cattle stealing, - - - - -	5	Ribboism, - - - - -	1
Felony, - - - - -	6	Sheep stealing, - - - - -	8
Feloniously wounding, - - -	1	Shooting at, - - - - -	3
Grievous assault, - - - - -	4	Sacrilege, - - - - -	1
Housebreaking, - - - - -	4	Stealing in dwelling-house, - - -	2
" and robbery, - - - - -	4	Treason felony, - - - - -	37
Highway robbery, - - - - -	4	Tendering an unlawful oath, - - -	1
Horse stealing, - - - - -	4	Total, - - - - -	215
Larceny, - - - - -	27		

NUMBER of PRISONERS admitted in association during the year ended
31st December, 1866.

Trades.	No.	Trades.	No.
Tailors, from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - - -	10	Removed Tailors, - - - - -	24
Shoemakers, from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - - -	8	" Shoemakers, - - - - -	15
Smiths, from Spike Island Prison, - - -	1	" Smiths, - - - - -	1
Cleaners, from Spike Island Prison, - - -	2	" Cleaners, - - - - -	4
Remaining on 31st December, 1865, - - -	76	Remaining on 31st December, 1866, - - -	53
Total, - - - - -	97	Total, - - - - -	97

RETURN of WORK performed in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' Department
during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

	No.		No.
Men's Blucher boots made, pairs, - - -	170	Women's shoes repaired, - - -	367
" shoes made, - - - - -	1,504	Uniform top coats made, - - -	125
Women's shoes made, - - - - -	412	" frock " - - - - -	173
Children's shoes " - - - - -	40	" trousers " - - - - -	185
Officers' slippers, men's, made, - - -	71	" caps " - - - - -	176
" women's, " - - - - -	41	" tweed coats made, - - - - -	17
Frieze slippers made, - - - - -	136	" " vests " - - - - -	18
Special work—Men's stitched boots made, - - - - -	2	" " trousers made, - - - - -	18
Special work—Men's pegged boots made, - - - - -	17	" boat shirts " - - - - -	9
Special work—Men's machine boots made, - - - - -	26	" cap covers, " - - - - -	100
Officers' boots repaired, - - - - -	73	Monkey jackets made, - - - - -	90
Officers' slippers repaired, - - - - -	143	Cord trousers " - - - - -	50
Matron's slippers " - - - - -	2	Barragon vests made, - - - - -	70
Untried prisoners' boots repaired, - - -	77	Tweed caps " - - - - -	42
Men's shoes repaired, - - - - -	501	Frieze jackets " - - - - -	309
		" trousers " - - - - -	1,308
		" caps " - - - - -	450
		" braces, pairs made, - - - - -	60

RETURN of Work performed in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' Department during the year ended 31st December, 1866—continued.

MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.
Governor's
Report.

	No.		No.
Flannel drawers made, - - -	462	Frieze jackets made, - - -	217
Flannel shirts " - - -	200	" trousers " - - -	249
Boat shirts " - - -	118	" vests " - - -	89
Calico coats " - - -	128	" caps " - - -	51
" leggings " - - -	128	Shirts " - - -	40
" aprons " - - -	200	Shirts " - - -	400
" badges " - - -	370	Flannels " - - -	622
Uniform top coats repaired, -	46	Coats " - - -	4
" frock coats " - - -	83	Trousers " - - -	9
" trousers " - - -	98	Vests " - - -	2
" caps " - - -	23	Slippers, pairs bound, - - -	136
" vests " - - -	1		

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

Received from—	Removed to—
County and City Gaols, - - -	Convict Depôts, - - -
Convict Depôts, - - -	England, - - -
Head Police Office (ticket of	Died, - - -
licence revoked), - - -	Discharged, - - -
Military Barracks, - - -	Remain in custody on the 31st
England, - - -	December, 1866, - - -
Total, - - -	

TABLE showing the reported PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENT of the Prisoners received during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Not reported to have been in prison	Seven times, - - -
before, - - -	Eight " - - -
Once, - - -	Nine " - - -
Twice, - - -	Ten and under fifteen times, - - -
Three times, - - -	Fifteen times and over, - - -
Four " - - -	Antecedents not known, - - -
Five " - - -	Total, - - -
Six " - - -	

AGES of PRISONERS on CONVICTION, received during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Under fifteen years of age, - - -	Forty, and under fifty, - - -
Fifteen, and under twenty, - - -	Fifty, and under sixty, - - -
Twenty, and under twenty-five, -	Sixty, and over, - - -
Twenty-five, and under thirty, -	Total, - - -
Thirty, and under forty, - - -	

SENTENCES of the PRISONERS committed to this Prison during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Three years' penal servitude, -	Ten years' penal servitude, - - -
Four " " - - -	Fourteen " " - - -
Five " " - - -	Fifteen " " - - -
Six " " - - -	Twenty " " - - -
Seven " " - - -	Life, - - -
Eight " " - - -	Total, - - -
Nine " " - - -	

Married, 74.

Single, 139.

Protestants, 25.

Roman Catholics, 181.

Presbyterians, 7.

MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.
Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the PRISONERS, and the number Employed during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

How Employed.	Daily average No. employed 366 days.	Estimated value of the work performed.
Tailors, - - - - -	261.05	£ s. d. 360 19 5
Shoemakers, - - - - -	153.58	349 7 1
Smiths, - - - - -	95	21 10 4
Gardeners and labouring work, - - - - -	1.24	28 1 9
Tinmen, - - - - -	1	22 13 0
Map-makers, - - - - -	23	5 4 2
Fatigue work, cleaning prison, cooking, and picking oakum, - - - - -	58.76	471 3 6
Daily average effective prisoners employed as above, -	176.81	—
Daily average non-effectives in hospital, unable to work and sick in cells, - - - - -	14.65	—
Total daily average, -	191.46	—
Total, - - - - -	—	1,258 19 1

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS received and discharged from the 17th February, 1866, to the 31st December, 1866, under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

Received from—	Removed to—
County and City Gaols, - - - 395	County and City Gaols, - - - 83
Dublin Metropolitan Police Stations, - - - 132	Handed over to Military, - - - 5
Constabulary Stations, - - - 3	Discharged conditionally, - - - 295
Military Barracks, - - - 1	„ unconditionally, - - - 6
	„ on medical grounds, - - - 2
	Died, - - - 1
	Remaining in Custody, 31st December, 1866, - - - 139
Total, - - - 531	Total, - - - 531

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Prison (Male),
 January, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour of laying before you a report of the condition, during the year 1866, of that department of the Mountjoy (Male) Government Prison which it is my duty to superintend.

The following tables show the comparative state of the health department of this prison since it was first opened, as well as the monthly state of the hospital, the diseases and causes of death among the prisoners, &c., during the year 1866:—

* Of this number thirty-four were in separation at tailoring work, after three months from date of reception at Mountjoy Prison.

† Of this number twenty-one were in separation at shoemaking work, after three months from date of reception at Mountjoy Prison.

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners in the Prison, the Number of those admitted to Hospital, and the Number of Deaths each Year since 1850.

Year.	Total No. of Convicts in the Prison during each year.	Number admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
1850	962	203	2
1851	1,075	335	7
1852	971	466	5
1853	1,178	456	10
1854	1,096	503	9
1855	1,032	344	9
1856	837	292	3
1857	758	295	3
1858	661	221	2
1859	600	210	1
1860	499	182	1
1861	471	153	3
1862	686	193	5
1863	715	144	5
1864	589	193	10
1865	449	174	3
1866	*991	128	7

Medical Officer's Report.

HOSPITAL REVENUE for the year 1966.

Number of Prisoners in custody in this Prison, 1st January, 1866,	247	
Number of convicted Prisoners received in this Prison during the year,	213	} 991
† Number of untried Prisoners received in this Prison during the year,	531	
Patients in Hospital, 1st January, 1866,	-	9
Patients admitted during the year—convicts,	-	113
† untried,	-	15
Discharged, - - - - -	-	102
Removed to Spike Island, &c., - - - - -	-	16
Deaths—convicts, - - - - -	-	6
„ untried, - - - - -	-	1
Remainder in Hospital, 1st January, 1867,	-	12

DEATHS during the year 1866.

Register No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Received in Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.
7044	J.D.	68	17th January.	20th February.	Chronic bronchitis and asthma.
7073	C.S.	27	1st September.	4th November.	Phthisis, consequent on typhus fever.
7228	J.D.	20	16th August.	5th November.	Pulmonary consumption.
7258	J.K.	40	22nd December.	23rd December.	Cholera.
Un- tried.	W.M.	40	23rd December.	23rd December.	Cholera.
7255	J.M.C.	35	23rd December.	24th December.	Cholera.
7100	J.M.	38	27th December.	28th December.	Cholera.

* For this year, the untried political prisoners are included in this total.

† Untried political prisoners committed to this prison under the Italian Corpus Sus-
sension Act.

‡ A comparatively small number of these prisoners was, during illness, admitted for treatment to the wards of the hospital. My instructions were that, "as far as possible they were to be treated in their own cells." Consequently, by far the greater number of cases of sickness among these prisoners were treated in the prison cell which each occupied at the time of his illness.

MONTEJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

MONTHLY STATE OF HOSPITAL for the year 1866.

Admitted, 1866.	Under treatment in Hospital.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Jan. 1st, in Hospital, - 9)	21	5	-	16
admitted, - 12)				
February, - - - - -	31	13	1	17
March, - - - - -	25	14	-	11
April, - - - - -	19	6	-	13
May, - - - - -	22	14	-	8
June, - - - - -	19	12	-	7
July, - - - - -	18	12	-	6
August, - - - - -	19	9	-	10
September, - - - - -	24	10	-	14
October, - - - - -	19	10	-	9
November, - - - - -	17	5	2	10
December, - - - - -	24	8	4	12 in Dec. 1st Jan., 1867.

DISEASES of PRISONERS admitted to HOSPITAL during the year 1866.

Asthma, - - - 2	Fever, Typhus, - - 4	Scrofulous glands, - 5
Chilblains, - - - 1	Gumboil, - - - 1	Syphilis, - - - 1
Chest disease, - - 1	Hip disease, - - 2	Special attendants, - 9
Cholera, - - - 9	Inflamed knee, - 1	Ulcer of leg, - - 3
Diarrhoea, - - - 28	Observation, for, - -	Whitlow, - - - 1
Debility, - - - 7	Ophthalmia, - - 5	
Epileptic, - - - 2	Ramls, - - - 1	
Feverish attacks, - 31	Stricture, - - - 7	
		121

Total number of individuals admitted to hospital during the year,	99
" " prisoners prescribed for {Convicts, - 2,262	
in the prison, {Untried prisoners, 2,084	
Individual prisoners that had change of diet,	4,356
" " that had extra exercise,	23
	31

CONVICTED PRISONERS removed during the year 1866 on Medical Grounds.

Regis-try No.	Initials of Name.	Observations on case, as made in letter recommending removal.
7020	P. S.,	Sullen and morose at times, desponding and fanciful; has, in my own presence, threatened self-destruction; having been for a considerable time under observation in hospital, I am of opinion that he is not fit for the discipline of this prison.
7034	T. B.,	A strange, eccentric, almost half-witted creature, not fit for cellular discipline.
7044	J. D.,	A very delicate old man, suffering from chronic bronchitis and asthma.
7163	M. G.,	Sent away from this prison on a former occasion on account of epilepsy. He has had fits in hospital.
7162	F. M.,	Removed on a former occasion on medical grounds.
7161	M. T.,	States that he is epileptic, and his appearance justifies the supposition that he is so.
6988	D. C.,	He is a very delicate man, suffering from chronic bronchitis.
7061	F. F.,	He appears to me so unsettled in his mind that it is no longer judicious to retain him here.

* Cases among the convicts of a trifling character, not requiring to be admitted to hospital for treatment; also embracing the cases among the untried prisoners of a severer nature, but treated in their cells according to instructions.

CONVICTED PRISONERS REMOVED during the year 1866—continued.

Register No.	Initials of Name.	Observations on case, as made in letter recommending removal.	MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON. <i>Medical Officer's Report.</i>
7196	J. C.,	Suffering from acute mania, with epileptic attacks.	
7090	T. O. F.,	Gloomy, sullen, and moody.	
7206	T. D.,	Recommended for removal, on account of his mental state unfit for the cellular discipline.	
7185	W. M'G.,	Greatly emaciated, very weak, and threatened with pulmonary consumption.	
7114	P. P.,	I do not think that he is suited for the cellular discipline of this prison.	
7161	W. B.,	I should suggest that this prisoner be removed from this prison. His case is a peculiar one, and he certainly is not at present fit to undergo the cellular discipline of this prison.	
7277	J. K.,	From what I have already seen of this prisoner, I am quite satisfied that he is unfit for the cellular discipline of this prison, and I recommend him for removal.	
7287	J. B.,	He is a man of sluggish and quite uncultivated mind, stolid and reserved, associating little with the other sick convicts. I do not consider him a subject for the cellular discipline of this prison, and I should recommend his removal to association.	

Four cases of typhus fever and nine cases of cholera occurred among the inmates of this prison during the year. The typhus was, in my opinion, introduced from without, in consequence of the regulation requiring that the warders, during illness, shall be treated in hospital. As you are aware, I have been always opposed, on medical grounds, to this regulation; and I would strongly urge that the experience of the past year should lead to its reconsideration. One of the patients attacked with typhus died of pulmonary phthisis supervening during convalescence from the fever.

I do not believe that there is any reason to think that the cholera was introduced from without by infection. The outbreak took place during the last week in the year 1866, and a further and more detailed report will be made as soon as a sufficient time has elapsed to show that the outbreak is at an end.

I would, however, direct attention to the fact that it is a mere accident that no case of cholera was admitted from without, as none occurred among the officers. If any case of a choleraic nature occurring among the warders had been treated in hospital, the public would, without doubt, attribute to this cause the introduction of the disease.

It is often impossible for a medical man, no matter how great his skill and vigilance, to diagnose such diseases at a very early period; and, in spite of his best endeavours, if the regulation to which I have directed attention continues in force, infectious diseases may be introduced.

In my report last year, concerning the health of the warders of this prison, I pointed out other grounds on which I thought that this regulation was objectionable. I now wish distinctly to state that, although I have endeavoured to carry it out with safety to the inmates of the prison, I disapprove of it; and if at any time an outbreak of disease traceable to this cause appears in this institution, that I am not to be held responsible for it.

Sixteen prisoners were recommended for removal from this to an associated prison during the year. The grounds on which the recommendation was made are stated in the foregoing table. No case was sent during the year to the lunatic asylum at Dundrum. No fatal case of suicide occurred. Six* cases of suicidal attempts were admitted to hospital.

In my last annual report (1865) I drew attention to the subject of punishment in its relation to the bodily health of the prisoners.

* In the tabular return of those admitted to hospital during the year, these cases are included among those admitted "for observation."

MOOREJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

The greater number of suicidal attempts made during last few years induces me to consider the same subject in its relation to health of mind. The psychological aspect of the punishment of criminals (if I may call it so) is of extreme interest in the eyes of the physician, and I may add that the accurate diagnosis of those forms of mental disturbance dependent on disease, yet falling short of what can justly be termed insanity, constitutes about the most difficult part of the duty of the medical officer of a prison. Prolonged confinement appears in many cases, quite independently of any other punishment, to generate a morbid state of mind. It is a well known fact that a perfectly quiet dog, if kept constantly chained up, becomes savage; and this general rule seems to apply to man as well as the lower animals. In the treatment of the insane, the records of former times show how ferocious madmen became under prolonged restraint. Among those who are not insane, there are some temperaments on which cellular confinement acts peculiarly: they become irritable, peevish, sullen, morose, and gloomy, liable to burst into passion on the most trifling provocation, fancying every one to be an enemy, and quite unable to control their bursts of frenzy. I do not mean to say that such cases are common; they are not; they are, nevertheless, sufficiently frequent to be recognised as a distant diseased condition, and treated by the physician.

The following illustrates the kind of case alluded to, and what I conceive to be the appropriate treatment:—J. Croughwell, Reg. No. 5828, came under my observation so long ago as July, 1858. My attention was first drawn to him by finding that he was repeatedly under some kind of punishment. I often conversed with him, and found that he appeared rational and sensible in conversation. I learned from his chaplain and the head schoolmaster that they observed nothing like insanity about him. When expostulated with about his misconduct, he would express his regret for it, and promise good behaviour in future. His good resolutions were short-lived. Perhaps the same evening he would burst into fury on some slight or fancied provocation, tear his clothes, and break the windows of his cell. Fresh punishments followed these outbursts, but without any effect in checking them. Perhaps within an hour or two after making good resolves and promises to the chaplain, the prison would resound with his shouts, and he would pour forth at the top of his voice the most blasphemous and obscene language. These scenes were renewed day after day. The prisoner was irritable and peevish, and seemed quite unable to control his fits of frenzy; yet he had no evidence of bodily disease. The good advice of those around him, who wished to be kind to him if he would only allow them, was unavailing. He did not believe in their kindness. He considered all men alike his enemies. His morbid condition led him into the most miserable condition in which a human being can be placed—that of fancying that he was without a kindly feeling from any one; wronged and misunderstood by all the world; friendless and in despair.

This is doubtless the condition which leads on to suicide. In this man's case repeated punishment had been fairly tried; and had failed to effect a cure. Viewing his case as one of disease, I directed that he should be admitted to hospital on July 28th, 1858. The first thing to do in the way of treatment in such cases is to give occupation; the second, to prove that an interest is taken in the individual—in fact, to convince the man himself that he is not friendless. Immediately on his admission to hospital, I told Croughwell to weed some of the flower beds in the garden attached to the hospital, and that I would order him a bottle of porter next day if I was satisfied with his work. I need not say that he earned his reward; and it was an unanswerable argument that there was a disposition to be kind to him if he showed a disposition to be well-behaved.

Through a mode of treatment which consisted simply of a kind word, association with others, employment, with a material recompense in the shape of a mutton chop or a drink of porter when his work was well done, Croughwell soon became an altered man. In such cases, the kind of employment which I consider most desirable and most effectual in bringing about a cure is that of attendance on a sick fellow-prisoner. Croughwell was, after a time, placed in charge of a fellow-prisoner who was very ill. He was most kind and attentive to him. He earned at once the good-will of his fellow-prisoner and additional diet. His mind became free from the crushing idea that he was deserted and friendless, without human sympathy or a human tie. He left hospital on 14th August, 1868, cured—able to listen to the instruction of the schoolmaster and to profit by the teachings of the chaplain; having regained in a great degree, if not completely, his power of controlling outbursts of passion.

I could easily cite a good many cases like this in which punishment certainly fails to accomplish what may be done by other means.

The following is a striking case:—John Hayes, Reg. No. 6696, came to this prison from Waterford Gaol, and brought with him a very bad character, as notified on his transfer sheet by the governor of the County Waterford Gaol. It was stated that in that prison he had to be put in restraint and continually watched on account of assumed madness; "and," continues the governor, "I consider him a dangerous prisoner, and during sixteen years' experience I never had such a troublesome prisoner." This man I admitted to hospital, and treated on the same plan as already described in the foregoing case. Some months later I was called on to make a report concerning him, of which the following is a copy:—

REPORT.

Hospital, 20th June, 1864.

Convict John Hayes, Reg. No. 6696 has been under observation in hospital for a considerable time. He is a man of hasty temper, but while in hospital has not given any evidence of insanity, either genuine or feigned.

He has been orderly, obedient to rule, and remarkably attentive to some of the other sick prisoners in hospital at the same time.

I can report favourably of him as a well-conducted prisoner.

(Signed)

R. M'DONNELL, M.D.

At the expiration of eight months this prisoner was removed to Spike Island Prison—a fact which shows that he had not, while in this prison, been guilty of any misconduct which led to his detention here beyond the usual time.

Viewing the subject of punishment in its medical aspect (psychologically), it is very desirable, as a general rule, that the person punished should have a clear conception of his guilt. In other words, he should, if possible, feel that his punishment is deserved. When it is otherwise—that is, when an individual is punished on suspicion, or without clear evidence of guilt—the punishment becomes an extreme source of mental irritation. The offences which are made the subject of punishment in prison should be obvious, unmistakable misdeeds, of which the ordinary criminal mind is able to form a clear and distinct conception. If a boy in a passion sticks an awl into a comrade, he knows that he deserves to be punished. If punished because he stands on a table to look out of his cell window, he is apt to confound an act harmless in itself with a breach of rule. In the one case, he bears his punishment and is the better of it; in the other, he is irritated by it; and if there is any tendency to mental disease, this irritation becomes highly injurious.

The medical officer has, of course, nothing to say to the infliction of punishment any more than he has to say to the rules and regulations for the

HOUSE OF
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

branch of which punishment may be incurred; but if he finds that either the bodily or mental health is injured by any punishment, it is his duty to inquire into it; and, so far as regards the mind, it will be found in practice that the idea of the justice or injustice which an individual may himself form as to his punishment, is of the greatest consequence. I must repeat that it is a most important principle in the consideration of punishment. Medically, that if possible the individual should have a clear idea of the wrongness of the offence for which he is punished; otherwise a punishment may have a maddening effect.

The following case illustrates this:—J. Murphy, Reg. No. 7041, was inspected by me on his first arrival in this prison. He appeared a quiet and respectful man, somewhat advanced in life. On the following morning, when visiting the punishment cells, I found one of them occupied by J. Murphy, who was greatly excited. He began by telling me that he was shut up there and placed on bread and water diet because he did not conform to the religion of any of the prison chaplains; that he believed in the Almighty, and so forth—talking excitedly. I believed him to be insane, and directed that he should be brought to hospital for further examination. On the next day he was more composed, and I examined him carefully in presence of the governor. He assured me that he had been placed on punishment by order of a director, because he did not wish to conform to either the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, or Roman Catholic religion. He asserted repeatedly that he would die before he would give in, and gradually became again considerably excited. I wrote for the papers relating to his punishment, and found that there was no delusion in his mind—that the facts were as he had stated them. He had been given a certain time to determine which of the three above-named religions he would select, and when he declined any of them he was ordered "*Bread and Water; Penal Cell; Weekly Report.*" I soon satisfied myself that the prisoner was not insane, but simply irritated to an extreme degree by a punishment which did not appear just to him, and against which he could not appeal. He was some days later dismissed from hospital to return to the punishment cell.* On account of the extremely irritating effect of punishment, and its injurious influence where any mental disease is supposed to exist, or where there is reason to suspect a decided tendency to it, it is desirable, when restraint becomes necessary, to keep the idea of punishment as connected with it as much out of sight as possible. For example, if a prisoner attempts self-destruction, and it becomes necessary to put on handcuffs, it should be impressed upon him that this is not done as a punishment, but by order of the medical officer, and as a mode of medical treatment for his own good and in the hope of saving his life. In such instances I direct that handcuffs covered with chamois leather shall be used, as this, trifling as the circumstance may appear, serves to show the individual that it is not intended to gall or hurt his wrists if it can be avoided.

In similar cases the padded cell is called into requisition. It appears tolerably clear from the foregoing observations that in order to insure the good working of such a department as I preside over in this prison, it is necessary that a medical officer should have the active co-operation of the other officers of the prison. I am happy to state that this is the case in my instance. The chaplains and schoolmasters, the governor and his staff

* This convict, John Murphy, turned out to be the notorious "Pagan O'Leary," whose name appeared so often in the Fenian trials of 1865. All convicts are bound by the rules to attend some place of worship, and each convict prison has a Protestant, a Roman Catholic, and a Presbyterian chaplain. The prisoner takes his choice, and can change if he pleases, after due notice.

of officers for discipline come into contact with the prisoners in a way which gives them an opportunity of noticing peculiar turns of temper, oddity or eccentricity, gloominess of disposition; and I can rely upon having my attention directed to these cases at an early moment. When I state, therefore, plainly, that I am of late years not satisfied with the working of my department, it must not be understood that the fault lies with any of my brother officers, who form, I believe, on the whole, a very efficient staff.

MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.
—
Medical
Officer's
Report.

No case of scurvy has appeared in this prison during the past year. In consequence, however, of the threatened outbreak of scurvy alluded to in my last report, and which I attributed not so much to any bad hygienic arrangements as to the increased number of punishments and the curtailment of the antiscorbutic articles of diet resulting therefrom. I have found it necessary to interfere oftener than I should have wished in cases of prisoners undergoing punishment.

A much larger number of prisoners than usual have been taken off punishment on my recommendation during the year 1866.

Among the untried prisoners committed to this prison under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act during the year 1866, one death only occurred, and that resulted from a very short illness. All other serious cases of illness among this class of prisoners were reported to the Government, and were discharged from prison upon its being understood that confinement was likely really to aggravate their disease.

Apart, however, from actual diseases, the health of a good many of these prisoners has deteriorated from their prolonged confinement. There are at present thirteen untried political prisoners who have been confined in this prison for eight months or upwards, and who are subject to a cellular discipline more strict in some respects than that to which a convict is submitted. There are a good many others of the same class, who, although not in this prison so long, have nevertheless been in confinement elsewhere, so as to have been submitted for eight months or upwards to a strict cellular discipline.

I must strongly recommend, on medical grounds, that prisoners so long confined should be allowed if possible some degree of association with their fellows.

I need hardly add that the necessity for treating the sick among the political prisoners in their cells instead of admitting them to hospital wards for treatment, not only increased the severity of the discipline to which they were submitted, but immensely augmented the work which devolved on the hospital warders, the resident apothecary, Mr. Ward, and myself.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT M'DONNELL, M.D., F.R.S.

P. J. Murray, esq.,
Director of Irish Convict Prisons.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Government Prison,
14th January, 1867.

Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.

SIR,—In reporting to you my experience of the past year, I have but to reiterate the remark that "the routine of duties never varies; striking incidents seldom or never occur; and although numerous cases are full of interest to the Christian and the philanthropist, the details of such would be out of place in an official report." Divine services have been regu-

**MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.**

*Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.*

larly held on each Sunday and principal holiday; the Holy Communion administered nine times during the year, including the great festivals; and on a morning in every week all the Protestants are assembled for general religious instruction, given in a familiar and simple manner. On four days in each week about three hours are devoted to visiting the prisoners individually in their cells, which I deem the most important branch of my duty, and to which I would especially attribute the greater part of whatever success Providence has been pleased to bestow upon my labours. Next to these visits I find the most valuable results from lending the men good books, selected to suit the comprehension and state of mind of each. The books thus lent are changed monthly; as the Directors have provided such an excellent supply as will require very little addition for many years.

While the prison has received a very large accession of numbers during the year, owing to a special class of untried prisoners being confined here, the increase of my congregation has not been very great; and while the necessary changes in the arrangements have indeed caused very much additional trouble, I have been subject to but little inconvenience—receiving, as I have always experienced, the utmost attention from all the officers.

Several cases of illness—so numerous as to appear like an epidemic—occurred the week before Christmas, but it was very speedily eradicated, owing, under Providence, to the unflinching care of the Medical Officers; while the kindness and attention of the Chief Warder, the Principal Warders, and of every other officer, were beyond all praise.

I anticipate that when the returns of reports and punishments shall have been made, it will appear that there has latterly been a very great improvement in the conduct of the convicts; and I cannot help attributing this in no small degree to the fact that the number of “returned convicts” in the trade-shops has been considerably diminished. That class of men are, generally, not only troublesome themselves, but seem to take a pleasure in stimulating others to breaches of discipline. During their former sojourn here they became so well acquainted with all the rules and regulations, that they put forward the newcomers to acts of scheming and irregularity, while their past experience has rendered them adroit enough to avoid committing themselves.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. R. SHORE, Protestant Chaplain.

The Director of Government Prisons.

*Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Prison,
9th January, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1866. I have much pleasure in reporting that the moral and religious conduct of the Roman Catholic prisoners during the past year was, with few exceptions, good; that their general behaviour in attending mass and instruction gave satisfaction; and that they availed themselves of the opportunities offered them of repentance for the past and of amendment for the future.

In consequence of the large number of untried prisoners confined at Mountjoy Prison since last March, I found it necessary to apply for the

assistance of another priest. Mr. Potter was appointed, temporarily, Assistant Chaplain, and I am bound to say he discharged all his duties zealously, and gave me very valuable assistance.

Mass was celebrated for the convicts three times each week, and religious instruction was likewise given them three times each week. Mass was celebrated for the untried prisoners every Wednesday and Sunday, accompanied on each of those days with religious instruction. We visited regularly and frequently the prisoners in their cells, and gave instruction suitable to each individual. The hospital was frequently visited, and the sick attended to.

I have several times, in my reports, borne testimony to the salutary effects of our prison discipline. By closer observation, however, and more matured experience, I am compelled to modify my opinion. I think that the discipline of solitary confinement, as carried out at Mountjoy, is excellent when applied to the reformation of criminals for a short time, but I find that few minds can preserve their full powers when subjected to it for a lengthened period. There are two objects to be obtained in our prison, viz., punishment and reformation. Protracted solitary confinement, undoubtedly secures the former, but seldom the latter; for strength of mind, firmness of purpose, and a determined will, are usually necessary in the individual to accomplish a real reformation. Now, I find that the mental constitution begins to give way, in many men, after four months of solitary confinement, and in most after six. This, in my judgment, is the principal reason why we have so many returned convicts. The moral man had been enfeebled, or, as the French would say, demoralized, by long solitary confinement, and when he obtained his liberty, had not the firmness, though desiring, to resist temptation; and, in fact, I find such men usually convicted a second time. Let it be supposed that five hundred men of good character were, for the space of eight months, subjected to the separate confinement, as carried out at Mountjoy, it would be a matter of curious speculation to consider what might be its effects. I would venture to say that their mental and moral condition would be, at the end of eight months, considerably deteriorated.

I am confident that the Government do not desire the demoralization of any of her Majesty's subjects; and, consequently, I hope that they will take these observations into their favourable consideration. I will take the liberty of adding that all the ends of our prison discipline can be better attained, either by shortening the term of separate confinement, or by giving the prisoners *bona fide* work.

It is my duty to state that all the officers with whom my duties brought me into contact treated me with much kindness and courtesy.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL CODY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

P. J. Murray, esq., Director,
Dublin Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Belfast, February 20th, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—Though no longer connected with Mountjoy Male Convict Prison, it is my duty—a duty which I most cheerfully discharge—to submit my report as Presbyterian Chaplain in that institution, for the year ending December 31st, 1866.

With the duties connected with my office I need not delay you further than to state that they consist of a Sabbath service and a weekly call to

Mountjoy
Male
Convict
Prison.

—
Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.

Presbyterian
Chaplain's
Report.

Mountjoy
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

Presby-
terian
(Chaplain's
Report.

cell visitation. These duties have been performed by me during the year, either in person or, through your kind permission, by a most efficient deputy.

The chief aim in all these services has been the conversion of the souls of those committed to my care through the instrumentality of the Word of God. Believing that any reformation of manners which does not originate in the implantation of a principle of holy action, is radically defective, I have endeavoured, both in public and from cell to cell, to ply the prisoners with that Word which is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, which pierces men to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart. The results have been on the whole satisfactory. Of the eight or nine prisoners as under my care during the year two were promoted to the Smithfield Intermediate Prison, and have given great satisfaction to the officers of that institution. Over both of these I have endeavoured, both by visitation and correspondence, to keep alive the influence acquired during their residence in Mountjoy.

I have found it an intensely interesting thing to mark the process of recovery from that misanthropic, sullen state into which the human mind is prone to fall, when subjected to an uninterrupted and long-continued course of harsh treatment, and have noted with delight the rekindling on the altar of the human heart of the fire of human affection. This process I have had the privilege of observing more than once within the walls of Mountjoy. I have seen men whose hearts still bore, and ever will bear, traces of the lash—men who had given up all faith in their kind—gather confidence once more in humanity, and requite the kindness shown them with the recompense of an unequivocal attachment.

In view of statements made through the medium of the Annual Reports for the three preceding years, I feel called upon, in duty to the Prison Directors, and to all the officers concerned, to say that, whilst some of the prisoners under the Roman Catholic Chaplain have changed their religion and become Presbyterians, they have done so, not through official influence, but despite it. I can conscientiously add my testimony to that of my esteemed friend, the Rev. Mr. Shore, in repudiation of the charges made against the Protestant officials of the Mountjoy Male Convict Prison. It were beneath the dignity of a minister of Christ to descend to the prison gossip necessary to refute the allegations in detail; but I think I am violating no rule of decorum, official or otherwise, when I join with my venerable friend, the Protestant Chaplain, in this authoritative repudiation of these unfounded and persistent accusations.

In taking my leave of Mountjoy I avail myself of this opportunity of testifying to the official fidelity and urbanity of the Governor, Chief Warder, and subordinate officers. During the year these men have been well tried; and it is but due from those who have witnessed their arduous labours and unequivocal loyalty, to do them the honour of an unsought but well-earned testimony.

I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

* ROBT. WATTS, D.D., Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

* Dr Watts' resignation took effect from the close of the year.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

MOUNTJOY
MALE
CONVICT
PRISON.Mountjoy Male Prison,
February 6th, 1867.Head
School-
master's
Report.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have the honour to submit my twelfth annual report, viz., that for the year ended December 31st, 1866.

One of my two assistants, Mr. Purcell, in the commencement of the year, being unavoidably drawn away from the ordinary school business, for the purpose of attending specially to other duties of an unexceptional nature, arising out of the emergency occasioned by the detention here of political prisoners, and kept almost exclusively occupied since then at this particularly important work, and no teacher being appointed to succeed my only other assistant, the lamented Mr. Wood, whose services in the school ceased upon his going away on sick leave at the close of July, the school had to be conducted during the year, and more especially the latter six months, with a greatly reduced teaching power; and though a considerable diminution in the absolute amount of work to be done naturally followed the great decrease in the number of prisoners, nevertheless it became imperatively necessary to make the most strenuous exertions, involving incessant toil, redoubled energy, and lengthened hours of duty, in order to prevent any very perceptible decline in the amount of efficiency which the school had hitherto acquired; and I feel great pleasure in being able to report that these extra labours have been highly successful in the attainment of this object.

As usual, I very carefully examine every prisoner (except some special cases) within forty-eight hours after his admission into the prison, at the same time entering in the school register the exact particulars, so ascertained, of the state of his education. Upon his removal to another Convict Depot, I again examine him, noting in detail, as before, the limits of his proficiency. By constantly comparing these two records, I have frequent and ample opportunities of acquainting myself with the amount of progress made by the prisoners in every individual case; and, with the exception of what I foreshadowed in my last report, I have not discovered any very sensible falling away from that of previous years in the amount of average progress made during the past year.

Though the organization of the school, which for some years past worked satisfactorily, had to be abandoned, in consequence of the altered state of the teaching power, and another somewhat different substituted, yet, on account of the numbers being so much diminished, and the modification which has been introduced into the organization being so slight, that I do not anticipate any unfavorable change in the future permanent efficiency of the school.

The prisoners in general appeared, as heretofore, attentive and eager to learn; and although there is amongst them a considerable number of returned convicts, many of whom, during their previous imprisonment, having rendered themselves painfully remarkable by their persistent opposition to rule and authority, in spite of every effort to induce them to adopt an opposite course of conduct, were at that time looked upon, in consequence, as unimpressible, yet I could not perceive any tendency in them calculated to lower the moral tone of the others; but, contrary to expectation, I have noticed quite an altered, and perhaps I might add a hopeful, spirit, even in the worst of the formerly ill-conducted prisoners; and this has led me to infer that the two classes of convicts known as impressibles and unimpressibles, differed from each other only in the degree of impressibility possessed by each, and that the least impressible will ultimately yield to the continued influence of a system of prison dis-

MOUNTJOY
 MALE
 CONVICT
 PRISON.

Head
 School-
 master's
 Report.

cipline, based on the soundest principles and framed with the special aim of accomplishing the reformation of criminals subjected to its reformatory action for periods sufficiently protracted to allow a complete effect to be given to its operations.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD M'GAURAN, Head Schoolmaster.

Patrick Joseph Murray, esq., &c.,
 Director of Convict Prisons,
 Dublin Castle.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

SPIKE
 ISLAND
 PRISON.

Director's
 Report.

As usual, Spike Island Convict Prison continues to be managed with complete success; and although a considerable number of the convicts detained there are of a very criminal type, no outbreak or serious act of violence has taken place during the year. This state of things is attributable to the constant care and attention to duty distinguishing the Governor, and to the support which he received from his late and present chief warders.

The warders, generally, were well conducted; and the number of temporary warders employed has been very considerably reduced, owing to the filling up of the vacant places by permanent officers.

Ten of the regular staff have been transferred to Mountjoy for special duty, during the detention there of prisoners arrested under Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

The health of the convicts at Spike Island and Fort Carlisle has been good; and the usual report of the Medical Officer is satisfactory.

The Chaplains report very favorably on the religious and moral condition of the convicts.

The Schoolmasters have been, as in former years, zealous and efficient.

The buildings have been maintained, chiefly by convict labour, in a very excellent state.

The annexed tabular statement shows the expenses; they are of the usual necessary kind.

The Government docks at Haulbowline are absorbing the labour of nearly 800 convicts, who are conveyed daily to the works from Spike Island, returning in the evening. As many additional convicts as can be spared shall be employed at the docks.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,
Director.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January, 1867.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.
—
GOVERNOR'S
Report.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this establishment for the year ended 31st December, 1866.

The transfer of some officers, and the temporary removal of others for special duties at Mountjoy Male Prison, Dublin, has been the cause of several casualties occurring on the staff, but notwithstanding so many new appointments during the year, the duties, generally speaking, have been performed with very creditable diligence and zeal. And I would here venture respectfully to ask your favourable consideration towards making some improvement, of a pecuniary nature, in the condition of the subordinate officers.

Chief Warder Spörle was superannuated in October last, and he has been succeeded in office by Mr. Campbell, an intelligent and efficient officer, formerly Principal Warder at Port Carlisle.

The Principal Warders have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

With the exception of the day-school having been given up, and the time for religious instruction somewhat shortened, no change has taken place either in the routine or the nature of the works on which the prisoners were employed during the year; consequently, I have nothing new to remark under these heads.

Daily average number employed on works, . . .	752
Total Daily average, ...	799

The buildings are in fair order; and, as usual, the repairs considered necessary have been provided for in the next estimates.

I am not aware of any existing abuses, and none have been reported to me.

On the whole, the conduct of the prisoners has been remarkably good, the offences less, in proportion, than in former years, and chiefly of a minor nature. The weak-minded and irresponsible classes have been treated in the same manner as heretofore, and I am happy to say with equal success, having had no casualty of any kind among them.

In the month of July last the day-school was discontinued altogether, in order that the public might get the full benefit of the entire convict labour on the works in progress in the harbour. The school is now held in the evening after the prison has been locked up for the night; the prisoners being assembled by classes in one of the wards, and this arrangement appears to answer every purpose.

There were no escapes or attempts at escape during the year.

The religious instructions have been strictly and punctually attended to on the days and hours appointed.

The usual statistical returns for the year are forwarded herewith.

I hereby certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Inspector or the Directors.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PETER HAY, Governor.

P. Joseph Murray, esq., &c.,
Director of Government Prisons, Dublin Castle.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.Governor's
Report.

RETURN showing the CRIMES of 784 CONVICTS in CUSTODY on the 31st December, 1866.

Murder, - - - -	19	Cow stealing, and malicious assault on prosecutor, - - -	1
Attempt to murder, - - -	1	Cattle stealing, - - -	26
Conspiracy to murder, - - -	1	Sheep stealing, - - -	41
Soliciting to murder, - - -	1	Horse stealing, - - -	3
Shooting at with intent to murder, -	7	Ass stealing, - - -	1
Attempt to discharge a loaded pistol with intent to do grievous bodily harm, - - - -	1	Receiving stolen goods, - - -	26
Administering poison, - - -	2	Assaulting dwelling, - - -	2
Manslaughter, - - - -	11	Arson and attempt at arson, - - -	30
Stabbing, cutting, and wounding, -	11	Abduction, - - - -	2
Felonious, malicious, grievous, and other assaults, - - - -	9	Rape, - - - -	22
Assault and robbery, - - -	11	Sacrilege, - - - -	7
Assault with intent to rob, - - -	4	Military offences, - - -	23
Feloniously wounding with intent to rob and do grievous bodily harm, - - - -	2	Bigamy, - - - -	6
Robbery, - - - -	16	Bestiality, - - - -	2
Highway robbery, - - - -	8	Carnally knowing females under age of twelve years, - - -	5
Burglary and robbery, - - -	44	Writing and sending threatening letters, - - - -	5
Burglary and previous conviction, -	58	Tendering an unlawful oath, - - -	1
Felony and previous conviction, -	14	Ribbonism, - - - -	3
Being concealed in a house by night with intent to rob, - - -	1	Whiteboy offence, - - -	3
Feloniously demanding money, and having a stolen gun in his possession, - - - -	1	Forgery, - - - -	2
Felony of Post Office letters and their contents, - - -	6	Uttering forged notes, - - -	6
Stealing a bank cheque, the property of the Postmaster-General, -	1	Coining and passing base coin, - -	3
Larceny and previous conviction, -	263	Having base coin in possession, -	5
Larceny from the person, stabbing, and previous conviction, -	1	Having coining implements in possession, - - - -	1
Stealing from the person, - - -	17	Conspiracy to cheat at cards, - -	1
Housebreaking and robbery, - - -	40	Piracy, - - - -	2
		Obtaining goods and money by false pretences, - - - -	3
		Returning from transportation before expiration of sentence, - -	1
		Malicious injury to machinery, -	1
		Total, - - - -	784

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CONVICTS in CUSTODY, committed and disposed of during the Year ended 31st December, 1866.

COMMITTED.		HOW DISPOSED OF.	
1st January, 1866—		31st December, 1866—	
In custody, - - - -	841	Remaining in custody, - - -	784
Committed from—		Removed during the year—	
Mountjoy Prison, - - -	181	To Smithfield Prison, - - -	143
		" Mountjoy, - - - -	5
		" Lifford Gaol, - - - -	1
		" Cork County Gaol, - - -	1
		Discharged on commutation of sentence, - - - -	6
		Discharged on completion of sentence, - - - -	32
		Discharged on completion of a period equivalent to the time he was on licence, - - -	1
		Released on Orders of Licence, -	38
		Conviction quashed, - - - -	1
		Died, - - - -	12
Total, - - - -	1,022	Total, - - - -	1,022

RETURN showing the SENTENCES and AGES ON CONVICTION of 784 CONVICTS in CUSTODY on the 31st December, 1866.

SPRUE
ISLAND
PRISON.

SENTENCES.		SENTENCES.	
Two Years' Penal Servitude (commuted from five years' P. S.),	1	Fourteen Years' Transportation,	1
Two and a-half Years' Penal Servitude (commuted from four years' P. S.),	1	Fifteen " " "	6
Three Years' Penal Servitude,	21	Life,	29
Four " "	43		
Five " "	231		
Six " "	45		
Seven " "	188		
Eight " "	13		
Nine " "	2		
Ten " "	111		
Twelve " "	1		
Fourteen " "	37		
Fifteen " "	7		
Twenty " "	6		
Twenty-five " "	1		
Life,	40		
	746		36

Total. - 784

AGES ON CONVICTION.

Under Twenty Years,	-	-	-	101
Twenty and under Twenty-five,	-	-	-	248
Twenty-five and under Thirty,	-	-	-	181
Thirty and under Thirty-five,	-	-	-	109
Thirty-five and under Forty,	-	-	-	55
Forty and under Fifty,	-	-	-	39
Fifty and under Sixty,	-	-	-	37
Sixty and under Seventy,	-	-	-	12
Seventy and under Eighty,	-	-	-	2

Total, - - - - - 784

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the Prisoners, and the NUMBER EMPLOYED, during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

How Employed.	Daily Average Number Employed for 365 days.	Estimated Value of Work performed.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PRISON WORKS.			
Tailors, - - - - -	13	492 7 6	
Shoemakers, - - - - -	10	378 15 0	
Smiths and Nailers, - - - - -	1	45 9 0	
Do. beginners, - - - - -	2	60 12 0	
Carpenters, - - - - -	1	37 17 6	
Do. beginners, - - - - -	1	22 14 6	
Printers, - - - - -	2	75 15 0	
Repairing Beds, Socks, &c., - - - - -	7	106 1 0	
Tinsmiths and Coopers, - - - - -	3	90 16 0	
Labourers in Prison Garden and on Prison Works generally, - - - - -	41	621 3 0	
Washing in Laundry, - - - - -	11	333 6 0	
Bakers, - - - - -	6	272 14 0	
Cooks, - - - - -	6	90 18 0	
Fatigue work, Cleaning, Messing, &c., - - - - -	32	464 16 0	
Boatmen, - - - - -	24	363 12 0	

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.
Governor's
Report.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED VALUE, &c.—continued.

New Employed.	Daily Average Number Employed for 365 days.	Estimated Value of Work performed.	Total.
PRISON WORKS—continued.			
Oakum Pickling (on wet days, &c.),	4	£ s. d. 15 3 0	£ s. d.
Do. (Invalids), -	2	2 10 6	
	166		3,494 12 0
ROYAL ENGINEER WORKS.			
Carpenters and Sawyers, -	4	151 10 0	
Do. beginners, -	3	68 3 6	
Smiths, -	2	90 18 0	
Do. beginners, -	5	151 10 0	
Masons and Stonecutters, -	31	1,408 19 0	
Do. beginners, -	62	1,878 12 0	
Labourers, Quarrymen, &c., -	293	4,438 19 0	
	400		8,188 11 6
WAR DEPARTMENT (HAULDOVLINE).			
Labourers, -	12	272 14 0	
	12		272 14 0
NAVAL DEPARTMENT (HAULDOVLINE).			
Stone-cutters, -	9	340 17 6	
Do. beginners, -	32	484 16 0	
Carpenters and Sawyers, -	3	113 12 6	
Do. beginners, -	2	45 9 0	
Smiths and Nailers, -	2	75 15 0	
Do. beginners, -	2	45 9 0	
Labourers, -	84	1,272 12 0	
Oakum Pickling (on wet days, &c.),	24	90 18 0	
Do. (Invalids), -	16	20 4 0	
	174		2,489 13 0
Total, -	752		14,445 10 6

Daily Average Number employed, - - - 752

"not employed (in Cells, in Hospital, and at School), - - - 47

Total Daily Average, - - - 799

Medical
Superintendent's
Report.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
16th January, 1867.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my report on the sanitary state of Spike Island Convict Prison, for the year 1866.

Subjoined is a statement of the numbers treated in hospital:—

TABLE No. 1.

Number of sick remaining in hospital on the 1st of January, 1866,	-	11
from the preceding year,	-	254
Number admitted since, to the 31st December inclusive,	-	-
Total under treatment during the year,	-	265
Of these there were discharged from hospital, -	-	248
Died, -	-	8
Remaining in hospital on the 1st January, 1867,	-	9
Total,	-	265

The following table specifies the diseases with which the patients admitted to hospital during the year were affected:—

TABLE No. 2.

Febile affections, -	-	30	Fractures, -	-	-	3	SPIKE ISLAND PRISON. <i>Medical Superinten- dent's Report.</i>
Catarra, -	-	5	Scalds, -	-	-	1	
Apoplexy, -	-	1	Sprains, -	-	-	5	
Paralysis, partial, -	-	2	Ophthalmia, -	-	-	20	
Epilepsy, -	-	5	Abscess, -	-	-	20	
Epistaxis, "bleeding from nose," -	-	4	Ulcers, -	-	-	4	
Tonsillitis, -	-	3	Paronychia, -	-	-	1	
Hæmoptysis, -	-	4	Scrofula, -	-	-	3	
Phthisis, -	-	10	Phymosis, -	-	-	1	
Bronchitis, -	-	22	Stricture Urethra, -	-	-	2	
Pneumonia, -	-	10	Hip disease, -	-	-	1	
Pleuritis, -	-	2	Testitis, -	-	-	1	
Asthma, -	-	2	Rheumatism, -	-	-	11	
Heart disease, -	-	6	Sclatica, -	-	-	1	
Liver disease, -	-	2	Synobitis, -	-	-	5	
Dyspepsia, -	-	2	Hæmaturia, -	-	-	1	Total, -
Constipation, -	-	6	Toothache, -	-	-	1	
Diarrhoea, -	-	4	Psoriasis, -	-	-	3	
Colic, -	-	10	Debility, -	-	-	10	
Peritonitis, -	-	1	Malingering, -	-	-	3	
Asphyxia, -	-	1					
Wounds and contusions, -	-	25					

The subjoined table shows the ages, dates of conviction, of reception at Spike Island Prison, of admission to hospital, and of death, and the diseases of the patients that died during the year 1866:—

TABLE No. 3.

Number on the Register.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception at Spike Island.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
12,179	J. M.	49	1863. 7th April.	1864. 27th Jan.	1865. 26th Dec.	1866. 2nd Jan.	Pleuritis.
11,618	B. R.	35	1861. 21st Oct.	1862. 4th Sept.	Died on the works suddenly.	1866. 8th Jan.	Died suddenly from internal hæmorrhage.
12,548	W. G.	27	1863. 26th June.	1865. 27th Mar.	1865. 28th Mar.	1866. 7th April.	Scrofula.
11,685	M. K.	24	1862. 11th Jan.	1862. 22nd Oct.	1866. 18th Feb.	1866. 16th April.	Phthisis.
12,703	T. D.	62	1865. 6th April.	1866. 11th Jan.	1866. 17th April.	1866. 24th April.	Liver disease and jaundice.
11,505	C. H.	57	1858. 15th June.	1862. 11th Mar.	1866. 20th May.	1866. 20th May.	Chronic bronchitis with debility.
11,971	M. D.	33	1862. 24th Oct.	1863. 13th July.	1866. 21st April.	1866. 22nd May.	Pneumonia.
11,672	J. M.	31	1862. 9th Jan.	1862. October.	Died suddenly at Haulbowline after dinner.	1866. 20th June.	Fatty degeneration—disease of the heart.
11,519	D. K.	26	1864. 11th April.	1865. 25th Jan.	Died suddenly in Warders' mess-room after dinner.	1866. 25th Nov.	Partial fatty degeneration of heart.
12,987	E. L.	31	1865. 28th Mar.	1865. 12th Dec.	1866. 28th Nov.	1866. 1st Dec.	Congestion of the brain and extensive injuries.
12,515	R. M'C.	29	1863. 20th Oct.	1864. 1st Aug.	1866. 14th May.	1866. 27th Dec.	Gangrene, following on abscess and hip disease.

It is, perhaps, right to remark, with reference to the tabular statements, that a number of the patients having been admitted to hospital several times during the year, the number 254, which indicates the number of cases of sickness, does not represent the number of individuals affected, which was much less.

In conclusion, I feel happy in recording my confidence in Mr. O'Connell, the hospital warder, whose attention to his arduous duties, coupled with an hospital experience of twelve years, were most useful during the past year; and I have no hesitation in stating that it would be impossible for me to perform my duties without the assistance of an officer qualified such as he is.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. KELLY, Medical Superintendent.

Patrick Joseph Murray, esq.,

Director of Government Prisons.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.
—
Medical
Superintendent's
Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
January 10th, 1867.

Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ending 31st December, 1866. During the year the following duties were performed:—Divine service celebrated 54 times; Holy Communion administered 4; Prisoners lectured 67; hospital visited 30; cells visited 26; also prison school during its continuance; which for the last three or four months has been discontinued, owing to the Government works at Haulbowline, at which an additional number of men have been placed. As their too frequent withdrawal from those works would interfere with their being carried out, but one day during the week has been allowed me for lecturing the prisoners, which will account for the number of lectures this year being somewhat less than during the preceding.

The health of the prisoners under my charge has been very good, which will also account for so few visits to the hospital; and their general conduct throughout the year most satisfactory.

Having nothing further to communicate,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. BOUCHIER.

To P. J. Murray, esq.,

Director of Government Prisons, Dublin Castle.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, 1st January, 1867.

Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.

SIR,—I beg leave to present you with my report for the year ending the 31st of December, 1866, which is my eighteenth annual report as the Roman Catholic Chaplain of Spike Island Convict Prison.

I have great pleasure in stating that the religious and moral conduct of the prisoners under my spiritual care has given me much satisfaction during the year. I have always found them respectful, and attentive to my instructions and admonitions, and anxious to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them of approaching the Sacraments, and of dis-

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.

charging their other religious duties. The great body of the Roman Catholic prisoners have received the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Communion during the year, some weekly, many monthly, and others at longer intervals; all exhibiting the greatest diligence and reverence in preparing for the reception of these Sacraments.

Their demeanour in chapel, at the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and the other religious services, has invariably been reverential and edifying, so much so as to elicit not only the approbation, but the admiration of those who witnessed their conduct in the chapel.

I am also happy to be able to state that their prison conduct has been equally satisfactory, as manifested by the due observance of discipline by the great bulk of the prisoners, and their ready and diligent submission to labour.

I have constantly visited the prisoners confined in solitary punishment, and have imparted to them such counsel and admonition as their offences seemed to me to require, and I trust with much salutary effect.

The penal probationary ward continues to effect much good. I believe it to be the most effectual of the modes of punishment used here; without injuring health it is most deterrent and efficacious. There are instances here, at present, of prisoners who had been habitual violators of discipline, but having been subjected to the punishment of the penal ward, are since conducting themselves well, and advancing in their classes. I would much regret to see it substituted by corporal punishment.

We have to thank Divine Providence for the very sanitary condition of the prison during the year. There has been no epidemic, and but few sick in hospital; I have, nevertheless, daily visited the sick, and administered to them all the necessary services and consolations of religion. I have also seen that prayers and pious meditations have been daily read to them by the very diligent Hospital Warder, Mr. Smith. I have always found the Apothecary, Mr. O'Connell, attentive and active in his services to the sick. His being now a duly qualified apothecary, capable of attending to any sudden cases that may occur, and his being always present at the hospital, renders his services very valuable to the whole establishment.

I beg to mention that my Reverend Assistant and myself have experienced a serious impediment to the utility of our services during the last six months, in consequence of not having some of the prisoners allowed to attend for Confession on Fridays and Saturdays, as previously. This, together with the discontinuance of the day-school, has left us no opportunity of seeing the prisoners for Confession, excepting at night, when we find them fatigued, and often wet after their work, and in no fit state to attend to such a serious religious duty. I, therefore, most respectfully request that fifty prisoners be allowed to attend for Confession for two hours every Friday and Saturday in future, preparatory for the Holy Communion on the following Sundays. I beg to state that this is indispensably necessary.

In conclusion, I beg leave to bear my humble testimony to the excellent manner the prison discipline has been carried out during the year, by the Inspector and Governor, and whole prison staff; and, judging from the general good conduct of the prisoners, and from the small number that returned here re-convicted, I would say that the last year has been the most successful since the introduction here of the improved prison discipline.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

T. F. LYONS, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

P. J. Murray, esq.,

Director of Convict Prisons in Ireland.

ASSISTANT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island,

January 9th, 1867.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.Assistant
Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ending 31st December, 1866, on the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, and the apparent effects of the discipline, in accordance with the 13th of the Chaplains' rules. In doing so I am happy to be able to say that the conduct of the prisoners for the past year has been satisfactory, and that they have been attentive to all the religious instructions and exercises over which I have presided. There were, of course, exceptions; as in a place like this, where such a large number of criminals are brought together, we must naturally expect to find persons whose hearts are so depraved, and who are so hardened in crime, that no advice will make any impression on them. These, I am happy to say, were few, but small as the number was they do great mischief by their immoral discourses and suggestions to well-disposed prisoners. The rule of silence cannot be too strictly enforced with regard to such men when in their wards, as by this means they are prevented from counteracting the good effects of moral and religious training. All the religious exercises have been carried out as usual, and have been attended with very beneficial results.

However, a very important change took place a few months ago, to which I must allude, as it has caused a very great falling off in the number of those who were in the habit of approaching the Sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist, and consequently is one that very much pertains to the spiritual interests of the prisoners, I mean the doing away with the privilege which the prisoners had of going to confession on Fridays and Saturdays after dinner, substituting in its place confessions after lock-up. That this arrangement has been attended with bad results is evident from the falling off in the numbers of those who were in the habit of going to confession; but besides this there are other reasons why this system should not be continued. In the first place, it is a rule in the Roman Catholic Church that all the sacraments should be administered in the chapel, which is the place set aside specially for such purposes, and, unless there are very good reasons to the contrary, this rule is in full force, and ought to be complied with. Now I don't see any necessity, in an establishment like this, for going outside this rule, and hence I say that some time ought to be set aside, on one or two days in the week, when the prisoners could be assembled in convenient batches for confessions in the chapel. The urgency of the public works at Haulbowline was the reason assigned for this change; but how two hours on Fridays and the same on Saturdays, in all four hours in the week, for about thirty or forty prisoners could so much retard those works I can't understand. The Protestant and Presbyterian chaplains have one day each in the week, on which day their subjects are called in off the works to meet them, although they have Sundays and holidays as well as Roman Catholics, and that the same privilege is not allowed us, I think, is unfair. The other reasons why this new arrangement should not be continued are, that I consider it as divesting religion of its dignity to have, in order to induce even a few to come, to go through every ward calling out "is there anyone here for confession," thus exposing our sacred ministry to the sneers of those who don't believe in it, and in a measure obtruding our ministrations on persons of other religious persuasions. This is particularly the case in the D prison, where we must in the view of both Protestants and Presbyterians discharge those duties. Again, the smell in this prison is very offensive at night, owing to the presence of such a large number

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Assistant
Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.

of men in it, and the open vessels which are there for certain purposes. It is painful for me to have to allude to such a subject; but if my feelings are not spared in the order to sit down and hear confessions in the presence of men using these things, how can I be expected not to allude to this matter, and thus endeavour to bring about an arrangement which will be more satisfactory in every way? The prisoners seem to have a decided objection to going to confession after lock-up; they are then tired after the day's work and seem more inclined to rest than to apply themselves to religious exercises. In a matter of this kind force is of no use, because if the will is not cheerfully given to a work of this kind there is danger that those men may approach the Sacraments without the proper dispositions, and thus make things worse than if they stopped away altogether. It has been hinted that in the English system this work is done at night. Perhaps it is; but we have not the English system in Ireland. It is not fair to introduce one inconvenient part of the English into our Irish system, and at the same time leave out the more profitable portions of it. I don't think that in any system things could work as satisfactorily as they did before the late order to which I allude.

There is nothing else which demands any special notice from me in this report, as everything connected with the discipline of the prison has been carried out strictly by the Governor and his staff.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BARRY, Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, 11th January, 1867.

SIR,—I beg leave to present to you my report for the year 1866.

I have conducted the regular services on Sundays and week-days, and visited all prisoners of my charge, in cells, or in hospital, or otherwise, requiring my attention during the year.

Some few exceptions to the regularity of the services occurred at Carlisle Fort, on days when, owing to very tempestuous weather, no boat was sent.

The conduct of the prisoners, so far as it comes under my cognizance, continues to be satisfactory, and I believe they are going on as well, considering their previous habits and their present circumstances, as most other people are.

In judging of the results of any attempt to do real good to these men, we must remember that their crimes and the just award of the tribunals thereon, have brought them into a position which is non-natural for the cherishing and development of the better feelings of our nature. Whatever hope we may have, therefore, that the seed now sown may be doing good, and promising to do more, we must on the one hand be satisfied with a very small amount of fruit at present, and, on the other hand, must not be surprised if those we hope well of do sometimes come under the condemnation of rules which are purposely and very properly strict.

For this reason I still feel encouraged in my work, in cases which

Presby-
terian
Chaplain's
Report.

appear to me promising, just as I have felt hopeful of persons outside prison, whose private, social, or business life, I well knew, would not bear too microscopic an examination.

SPRUE
ISLAND
PRISON.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Presby-
terian
Chaplain's
Report.

W. J. KERTLAND, LL.D., Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

Fort Carlisle Convict Prison,
12th January, 1867.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in reporting that the sanitary condition of Fort Carlisle Convict Prison has been very good during the past year, no case of epidemic or infectious disease having occurred.

The supply of water is abundant and of excellent quality.

The diet is sufficient and well adapted to prisoners engaged in active labour.

Fresh air is freely admitted at all times to the wards, and cleanliness is rigidly observed.

I beg to add that every case of accident or sudden illness has been promptly and carefully attended.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT BOYLE TRAVERS, M.D.C.B.E., L.M., &c.

To the Director of Convict Prisons.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE.

Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.

Corkhigg Rectory, Whitegate,
January 1st, 1867.

SIR,—In making my annual report of the Convict Prison at Fort Carlisle, as far as relates to my professional connexion with it, I have the pleasing duty to reiterate my previous favourable statement of the quiet and generally hopeful conduct of the prisoners, and of the regularity and good order that prevailed throughout the year.

I have to add the expression of my thanks to the Chief and other Warders for the attention and facility I received from them in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your faithful servant,

FRANCIS SUORRT, Protestant Chaplain,

The Director of
Convict Prisons.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT—FORT CARLISLE.

Aghada, January, 1867.

Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.

SIR,—In compliance with the usual rule I forward my report for the year 1866, on the Convict Station of Carlisle Fort.

The duties of Roman Catholic Chaplain have been performed there regularly by me and my two Reverend Assistants.

On every Sunday and holiday of our Church, Mass has been celebrated at the Fort, and on another day each week a Clergyman has visited there for the purpose of religious instruction, and to afford those who would desire it, an opportunity of going to Confession. On their part the convicts seemed earnestly to avail themselves of the means thus afforded for their moral improvement.

In the course of the year, a considerable number, if not all, have prepared themselves to receive the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist; some have done so frequently, others at more distant intervals, as God's grace, and their own co-operation prompted them to it. On all occasions their demeanour was such as to generally merit our approbation.

As this is a station for persons who are on their way to a final liberation, the conduct of those imprisoned there exhibits a self-control and a resignation not, perhaps, often to be looked for among men consigned to the convict prison. I hope that a future day will prove to themselves and to others that the pains here bestowed on their moral and intellectual improvement are not expended in vain.

As on former occasions, I have the satisfaction to be able to say that, in the discharge of our duties, we have received every facility from all those with whom we come in contact at the Fort. From the late Superintendent, Mr. Campbell, and from his successor, Mr. Graham, and from all others concerned, we have uniformly experienced courtesy and attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD SMIDDY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

To the Director of
Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

Head
School-
master's
Report.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Fort Carlisle, January 12th, 1867.

SIR,—The year 1866 has passed away, and a report of the educational department of Spike Island and Fort Carlisle Prisons is required. It is my twelfth.

My attention being engrossed by the large number in Fort Carlisle, I have not visited Spike Island schools as often during this as on previous years; but when any important change, or other proposed improvement required my presence, I did not fail to attend. The transfer of the school-teaching from day to night, which was effected in the beginning of last July, precludes the possibility of my visiting Spike Island schools during the teaching hours, as I am then engaged in Fort Carlisle; the hours for instruction in both places being the same; but I frequently visit it by day, to examine accounts, and exercise any supervision I may consider necessary.

I forward with this, the reports of the Teachers, Messrs. McCarty and

Ryan, who continue to act with the same energy and ability which I have so often brought under notice in my annual reports.

At the beginning of last year 800 prisoners attended school in Spike Island, and 187 in Fort Carlisle. Day and night schools were then held in both places, for their instructions as on the previous years, in which those who were nearly illiterate were receiving instructions at school for three mornings in the week, which, with their own exertions at other times—being provided with books—enabled everyone, who was not entirely incapable, to read, write, and cast up accounts at, or before, the time of his discharge, though he might have entered the convict prison quite unlettered. I am not so sanguine of success in future, as the teaching by day has been discontinued since the beginning of last July. As most of the unlettered convicts are aged, and blunted in intellect, the difficulties that beset them, on account of the slowness of their perception, can scarcely be mastered in the short time that will be afforded them during the average period of convict sentences. Impaired vision is very prevalent in this class, and night-reading is distressing to most of them, and in many instances impracticable. Even for the sharp-sighted, night-teaching in dormitories, and rooms not suited to the purpose, has deficiencies, as classes cannot be properly arranged and removed with quickness and facility; nor can diagrams, maps, and black-boards be used as they are by day in proper schoolrooms. But, as the requirements of the public service must be paramount to these considerations, when the order for discontinuing the day-schools, and holding night-schools was given, I divested myself of my own opinions, and prepared and submitted the best plan of arrangement I could devise under the circumstances, having in view therein the avoiding as much as possible the inconvenience and additional warder-duty, which such changes usually bring, and also the safe keeping of the prisoners. This arrangement was approved by the Directors, and has been in operation since in Spike Island and Fort Carlisle. It affords, in Spike Island, two nights' schooling, for two hours each, in the week, to the most deficient classes, and only one to the more advanced. In Fort Carlisle it affords three nights' schooling in the week to all. As there are four distinct prison buildings occupied in Spike Island—to prevent removing prisoners from one to the other, or to the former school-room—a compartment in each building is used as a school, consequently there are four schools; Mr. McCartan has charge of two of them, and Mr. Ryan has charge of the other two. There were 521 attending these four schools on the last day of last year, and 189 attending the two schools in Fort Carlisle, under my own tuition, making a total of 710. During the day the teachers write headlines, mend pens, examine copy-books, prepare books for distribution, and do most of the mechanical work of the schools, so that at night, when the school commences, all is ready for active teaching, which holds for two hours every night. But during that time, no matter how energetic and qualified a teacher he may be, he cannot afford as much assistance as would be desirable, and the loss of the efficient monitors which we were heretofore allowed, is now much felt; for under the present arrangement there are no monitors in reality—the wardemen being required to lend a hand, but they are, generally, incompetent, and verify that principle of "political economy," that "The merging of two officers in one person causes the duties of either to be imperfectly performed."

As there are two distinct prison buildings in Fort Carlisle, each serves the purpose of a schoolroom, and I attend every alternate evening in each, thereby affording every prisoner three nights' schooling in the week. There are, generally, 115 attending in the Iron Prison, and 75 in the Barrack-room Prison. For these large numbers the desultory efforts of

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Head
School-
master's
Report.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Head
School-
master's
Report.

one teacher would not suffice, but I select prisoners from the most improved class to assist in teaching. I have also invented a simple kind of candlestick, which can be occasionally arranged so as to afford light to teach classes from black-boards, maps, and diagrams, and I thereby make the most of my teaching power.

Our system of prison management unites the deterrent and reformatory principles; and as the latter falls within my province, it is my duty to say that, in abolishing the day-school, thereby narrowing the compass of education, its influence, as a reformatory agent, will be much impaired. There is another local impediment which I feel bound to mention; the barrack-room in Fort Carlisle is not a suitable place for a prison, because the room over the prisoners is occupied by soldiers, whose movements are heard by the prisoners, and whose gaieties, though quite legitimate on the part of the soldiers, are not edifying to the prisoners, because the want of restraint and self-control has been their ruin, and any incentive to indulgence of that kind is not in keeping with the reserve which is enforced by the "Prison Rules."

In Fort Carlisle, in the course of the year, after being examined according to the programme, and found equal to it, 114 have been removed to the higher reading classes, not mentioning the promotions in arithmetic, writing, &c.; and in Spike Island 118 have been similarly advanced. These numerous promotions prove the efficiency of the schools. At the end of the year, 38 out of 115 of the "advanced class" attending the school, were in the fifth or highest book of the series; and only 13 out of 75 of the "first class" were in this book; therefore, the "advanced class" arriving at highest school class, were to the others in a greater ratio than 2 to 1. This shows that advancement in good conduct progresses with improvement in education.

The improved series of National School books are the only ones (in my opinion) suited to the prisoners, because they have been carefully compiled, and contain such instructions as gradually and almost imperceptibly lead to the practice of virtue. The teachers do not fail to inculcate the morals deducible from the lessons of these books, and to impress them on the minds of the convicts. I was always averse to the use of any other, except these and religious books. It may not be out of place to state here that I continue to say morning prayers, and to read a chapter every morning from an authorized religious book for the Roman Catholic prisoners, who were at the end of the year as 7 to 1 of other persuasions. I am convinced that these puny, but well-intentioned efforts of mine, are not without fruit. After years' experience I could not point out any good that has resulted from our circulating library.

There was not an instance here of interruption to the business of the school during the year; for though the labours are constant and heavy through the day, the night-school is acceptable; and I trust that by the judicious exercise of the great reformatory agents working in our prisons, viz., religion, discipline, labour, and education, numbers will be returned to society fortified against relapse into crime.

My superiors in office have been prompt and considerate in attending to the requirements of the schools during the year. It would be superfluous in me to say a word of the efficiency and ability of the two principal warders, Messrs. Campbell and Graham, who have been successively in charge of Fort Carlisle Prison for the past year; the former has obtained a well-merited promotion; I hope the latter, who is equally deserving, will soon arrive at a similar position. The warders here are also efficient officers, and have done their duties in the schools, through the year, in a satisfactory manner.

The state of the schools in Spike Island and Fort Carlisle on the 31st of December, 1866, is exhibited in the following tables—

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.

Classes.	Spike School.	Carlisle School.	Total.	Head School- master's Report.
READING—				
First Book, - - -	17	4	21	
Second Book, - - -	38	21	59	
Sequel Book, - - -	63	19	82	
Third Book, - - -	146	35	181	
Fourth and Fifth Books, - - -	257	110	367	
Total, - - -	521	189	710	
WRITING—				
Unable to write, - - -	8	4	12	
Large hand, - - -	49	21	70	
Small hand, - - -	464	164	628	
Total, - - -	521	189	710	
ARITHMETIC—				
Small figures, - - -	19	25	44	
Simple rules, - - -	263	74	337	
Compound rules, - - -	66	30	96	
Proportion, and above, - - -	173	60	233	
Total, - - -	521	189	710	

From these tables the following information may be gathered—

1st. The sum of the attendance in all the schools on the 31st of December, 1866, was 710.

2nd. All these, except 21, can read; and 548, the third, fourth, and fifth classes, can read well.

3rd. All, except 12, can write; and 628 write small-hand.

4th. All know some arithmetic; 329 are learning compound rules, proportion, and above.

All have some knowledge of geography; all, except 80, have a fair knowledge of it, and are not deficient in "general information."

I believe this report is correct in every essential particular.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

MICHAEL HAROLD, Head Schoolmaster.

To P. J. Murray, esq.,

Director of Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

ASSISTANT-SCHOOLMASTERS' REPORTS.

Assistant
School-
masters'
Reports.

Spike Island Convict Prison,
January 5th, 1867.

SIR,—In forwarding the statistics of the school under my charge here, it is a pleasing duty to have to report that the educational progress and general good conduct of the prisoners during the past year have been very satisfactory, while, with few exceptions, their attention to instruction has been all that could be desired.

In the first six months of the year the school arrangements were the same as in previous years, by which the men were allowed to attend school during working hours from three to nine hours each weekly, according to proficiency. On the 9th of July a change took place, which provides that all the prisoners who attend school are to be educated after

SPRINK
ISLAND
PRISON.
—
Assistant
School-
masters'
Reports.

working hours in places set apart for the purpose in the different prisons. This arrangement has been carried out as far as practicable, and to the best of my ability, but the amount of good which can be effected comes far short of what might be gained by the former arrangement. The time allowed to each prisoner at school is much shorter than before; this is in consequence of the large number to be attended to, which must be so divided as to answer the requirements of the men, and the means afforded of instructing them.

There are four schools; one for each prison, or range of prison; two of these are attended to by Mr. Ryan, the other two by myself. The school time is two hours after lock-up on six evenings in the week; this time is divided, so as to allow the prisoners most in need of instruction to attend on two evenings in the week, while the more advanced attend only on one evening.

The schools are always plentifully supplied with the necessary requisites for the use of the prisoners, who are also accommodated with books suited to their different capacities in their wards and cells.

On the 5th of July, a few days before the breaking up of the day school, E. Sheehy, esq., Inspector of National Schools, visited and examined the classes in attendance, and, though I have not been made aware of the nature of his report on the occasion, yet I am able to say that the answering of the men on the various subjects in which they were examined was very satisfactory.

The promotions from lower to higher reading classes during the year amounted to 118, not including the promotions in writing, arithmetic, &c., in which branches many of them made considerable progress.

The annexed table shows the state of the schools on the 31st December, 1866:—

READING—				WRITING—continued.			
First Book,	-	-	10	Large-hand,	-	-	29
Second Book,	-	-	26	Small-hand,	-	-	234
Sequel Book,	-	-	35				
Third Book,	-	-	93	Total,	-	-	268
Fourth Book,	-	-	104				
Total,	-	-	268	ARITHMETIC—			
				Simple rules,	-	-	155
				Compound rules,	-	-	38
				Proportion, and above,	-	-	75
WRITING—				Total,	-	-	268
Not writing on paper,	-	-	5				

Of 268 attending the schools, 258 can read; 197, the number in the third and fourth classes, read well, and, with few exceptions, write well, and are also possessed of a fair amount of general information. The arithmetical classification, in proportion to the number attending school, is higher than that of the previous year.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M'CARTAN.

Mr. Harold, Fort Carlisle.

Spike Island, 2nd January, 1867.

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.
—
Assistant
School-
masters'
Reports.

Sir,—In obedience to your desire, I send you my annual report on the school of D Prison, which has been under my management since your removal to Fort Carlisle, and on the school held in the lower range of A Prison, which has come under my care since August last.

Early in the month of July, in consequence of the demand for labour at the fortifications at this island and at the docks at Haulbowline, the Directors ordered that the day school be discontinued, and that the prisoners attend instructions after working hours only. That order was carried out, in the first instance, by bringing the men of the different prisons to the school-room, by drafts of about 100 each, according to their respective acquirements, giving two evenings each week to the most backward, and one evening each week to all others. Though this arrangement worked very well as regarded the school, it caused considerable inconvenience to the staff, and had to be abandoned about the middle of August, when the evenings became dark, on account of the difficulties attending the removal of so many prisoners after nightfall. The next arrangement necessitated the opening of four schools instead of one—that is one to each of the four prisons in which the convicts are located. This arrangement is now permanent, and has been found to work very well.

The schools in A Lower and D prisons are attended to by me on alternate nights. I give instruction to the men of A prison on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and to the men of D prison on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The pupils of each school are divided into two drafts, which are nearly equal in point of numbers; the first draft, comprising the first, second, and sequel classes, with the most backward of the third class, receives two evenings' schooling each week; and the second draft, which includes all able to read a fourth book fairly, receives only one evening's instruction in the week.

Since the abolition of day schooling it became necessary that I should confine my instruction almost entirely to the primary branches of education, namely, to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and though the same amount of progress as heretofore cannot be expected, I have no doubt, from the desire evinced by the prisoners to acquire knowledge, and from the opportunities afforded them for study in their cells and wards, that the great majority of them will, on leaving this prison, be found to possess a considerable acquaintance with these subjects. The industry and attention of the prisoners at school after the severe labours of the day are truly remarkable. The alternatives occasionally resorted to in the day school, such as withholding "school marks" and reporting for illness, have been quite uncalled for since the opening of the night school.

The great change effected in the school, by which over 150 prisoners were deprived of three half days' schooling each week, and over 250 more deprived of one half day, without the least symptoms of disorder or murmuring, is a strong testimony in favour of the excellent discipline which is maintained in the government of this prison. From the quietness and regularity with which they accommodated themselves to the change a person would suppose that they did not like to go to school, but such a supposition would be quite erroneous; men, whether disposed to learn or otherwise, went to school cheerfully. I can affirm, after ten years' experience, that the great bulk of the prisoners went to school actuated by an earnest desire to participate in the advantages it afforded, and that only a very small fraction went to seek a relaxation from the labours of the truck or quarry. These parties, few as they were, were detected, and

SPIKE
ISLAND
PRISON.
—
Assistant
School-
masters'
Reports.

removed from school, either permanently or for a time. These facts prove that the prisoners must have keenly felt the limitation of their opportunities; and the manner in which they bore up against this is very creditable to them. I was at first fearful that the change would cause the prisoners to become careless or indifferent in acquiring education; but time proved that my fears were groundless, and they now appear more anxious to learn than ever they did.

After a close observation of the prisoners entrusted to my care during the past year, I feel convinced that their literary and moral progress was as satisfactory as could be expected; the prisoners, with few exceptions, were respectful and submissive to their superiors; insubordination, except in individual cases, was unknown in the prison; and the punishments inflicted were for offences rarely affecting morality. For this admirable state of things many claim and deserve credit, but few who know the routine pursued in school will deny that it bears a prominent part in bringing such to pass.

The following table shows the number and classification of the prisoners attending the two schools under my charge. I invite comparison between the results of the two schools, A Lower being the reception prison, and D the discharging one—

READING—				A Lower Prison.	D Prison.	Total.
First Book,	-	-	-	7	-	7
Second Book,	-	-	-	8	4	12
Sequel Book,	-	-	-	15	13	28
Third Book,	-	-	-	30	23	53
Fourth Book,	-	-	-	52	101	153
Total, -	-	-	-	112	141	253
WRITING—						
Unable to write,	-	-	-	3	-	3
Large hand,	-	-	-	17	3	20
Small hand,	-	-	-	92	138	230
Total, -	-	-	-	112	141	253
ARITHMETIC—						
Making figures,	-	-	-	15	4	19
Simple rules,	-	-	-	68	40	108
Compound rules,	-	-	-	10	18	28
Proportion, and above,	-	-	-	19	79	98
Total,	-	-	-	112	141	253

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. RYAN.

Mr. Harold, Fort Carlisle.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

I find nothing to add to the annual report of last year relating to this prison. *Director's Report.*

Photographing has been introduced, and new penal cells are being built upon a plan which it is hoped will prevent the inmates from disturbing, as they can in the present punishment cells, the other and better disposed convicts in the prison.

The Matrons' cottages, mentioned in last annual report, are nearly all occupied, and their advantages are appreciated by those who reside in them.

The Matrons, with some few exceptions, have given satisfaction; and the Superintendent's report is encouraging. She has had great experience in dealing with convict women, and her opinions upon the subject are worthy of every consideration.

The Chaplains report favourably upon the religious and moral state of the convicts.

The Schoolmistress supplies a very excellent report, and I have reason to feel satisfied with the mode in which she and her assistants conduct the classes.

The Medical Superintendent reports very favourably on the general health of the convicts. When we recollect that 1866 was a year marked by many illnesses among those who were at large, we have every reason to feel grateful that this prison escaped with comparatively no sickness.

The buildings were maintained in good order under the care of the Commissioners of Public Works, and the repairs were of the ordinary character.

The expenses of the prison are given in the appended tabular statement of the Superintendent, and are the usual items.

The convicts fully appreciate the advantages of the Refuges.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,
Director.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
18th January, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you my annual report for the year ending the 31st December, 1866. *Superintendent's Report.*

During the past year the health of the prisoners has been generally good, no infectious disease having appeared amongst them; while the mortality of five may be regarded as small when it is taken into consideration the lives of dissipation the greater number had led for many years previous to their conviction. The dietary is wholesome and nutritious, and the prisoners are contented with it.

The industry of the workers proceed most satisfactorily. I have looked on when unobserved by them, and have seen for myself the uncoerced and willing manner in which they ply their task. I have

MOUNTSOT
 FEMALE
 CONVICT
 PRISON.
 —
 Superintendent's
 Report.

taken much pains to satisfy myself as to the reports of the officers on the subject, and I have found that by keeping the idlers back in their classification a great stimulus to industry has been given. Women who protested their utter inability to work have, by a steady adherence to this plan, been induced to become steady industrious needle-women. The amount earned appears small considering the large quantity turned out; but from the great depression in trade, and, consequently the low class of work sent to us, the remuneration is necessarily small.

The head School-matron will be able to inform you that the important branch of the prison arrangements under her charge, and that of her assistants, receives anxious attention from them, and I myself am able to attest the zeal with which all the teachers discharge their duties.

There have been many changes in the staff during the year. One officer was discharged owing to ill health, and one for not possessing the necessary qualifications, two resigned, two were dismissed for neglect of duty, and two were degraded in rank—one for neglect, and one for not adhering to truth. I am happy to be able to say that the larger number of the female officers are respectable women, anxious and attentive in the discharge of their duties, and carry out the prison arrangements well; while some of those lately removed from the service had placed themselves on too familiar a footing with prisoners, and consequently lost all power over them, by forfeiting the respect which convicts are ready to give to a fair and just, though strict officer.

Some assaults upon officers have occurred, but the prisoners generally have been well-conducted; and, though there are many punishments recorded, the number of offenders is not at all so great as would appear from the penal record. I am of opinion that the new punishment cells now in the course of erection will prove a great benefit. By their means habitual offenders, whose pleasure is to use vile language and destroy prison property, will be kept apart from those in punishment for trivial offences, and so the latter will be spared from a very mischievous and contaminating influence. There are here some poor creatures confined who appear fitter subjects for a lunatic asylum; some of these are harmless, while others are very troublesome; but they are all highly detrimental to the discipline of the prison.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

DELIA I. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of a Director, or the Visiting Inspector.

DELIA I. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

To the Director of Convict Prisons,
 The Castle.

[RETURNS.]

RETURN of the NUMBER of CONVICTS received and disposed of during the year 1866.

	Convicts.	Children.	MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON. By ——— de porten- nant's report.
In custody on the 1st January, 1866, - - - -	479	29	
Received during the year, - - - -	96	5	
Born in the prison, - - - -	-	2	
Total, - - - -	577	36	
Discharged on completion of sentence, - - -	63	-	
" on "Order of Licence," - - -	1	-	
" on commutation of sentence, - - -	7	-	
Transferred on licence to Refuge—Protestant, 16 ;			
Roman Catholic, 42, - - -	58	-	
Transferred to lunatic asylum, - - -	7	-	
Died, - - -	5	-	
Children discharged with mothers, - - -	-	6	
" removed with mothers to Roman Catholic			
Refuge, - - -	-	2	
" removed to North Dublin Union, - - -	-	1	
" died, - - -	-	2	
Total disposed of, - - -	141	11	
Remaining in custody, 31st December, 1866, - - -	436	25	

AGES ON CONVICTION OF PRISONERS NOW IN CUSTODY.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS NOW IN CUSTODY WHO WERE CONVICTED IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.
15 years and under 20 years, - 15	Convicted in the year, 1831, - 1
20 " 25 " - 118	" " 1853, - 3
25 " 30 " - 73	" " 1855, - 2
30 " 35 " - 70	" " 1856, - 1
35 " 40 " - 44	" " 1857, - 2
40 " 45 " - 48	" " 1859, - 1
45 years and upwards, - 68	" " 1860, - 4
Total, - - - - 436	" " 1861, - 17
	" " 1862, - 40
	" " 1863, - 53
	" " 1864, - 136
Age of youngest prisoner on conviction, 15 years.	" " 1865, - 90
Age of oldest prisoner on conviction, 74 years.	" " 1866, - 68
	Total, - - - - 436

SENTENCES of PRISONERS now in CUSTODY.

Transportation, 14 years, - 1	Penal Servitude, 8 years, - 3
" 15 " - 2	" 10 " - 33
Life, - - - - 5	" 12 " - 1
Penal Servitude, 3 years, - 22	" 14 " - 4
" 4 " - 24	" 15 " - 4
" 5 " - 161	Life, - - - - 3
" 6 " - 10	
" 7 " - 163	Total, - - - - 436

MOUNTJOY
 FEMALE
 CONVICT
 PRISON.

CRIMES of PRISONERS now in Custody.

Superintendent's
 Report.

Administering poison with intent to murder, - - - -	1	Killing Sheep, - - - -	1
Arson, - - - -	9	Larceny from person, - - - -	30
Assault and robbery, - - - -	5	Larceny, - - - -	57
Attempt to steal, - - - -	2	Larceny after former conviction for felony, - - - -	55
Burglary, - - - -	5	Larceny from shop, - - - -	1
Burglary and robbery, - - - -	5	Manslaughter, - - - -	1
Cattle stealing, - - - -	1	Murder, - - - -	7
Child desertion, - - - -	1	Receiving stolen goods, - - - -	26
Coining, - - - -	1	Robbery from the person, - - - -	2
Felony, - - - -	55	Sacrilege, - - - -	1
Felony of money, - - - -	39	Stealing, - - - -	12
Felony of letter out of Post pillar, - - - -	1	Stealing from the person, - - - -	15
Feloniously receiving stolen goods, - - - -	3	Stealing fowl, - - - -	1
Found concealed with intent to steal, after a previous conviction for felony, - - - -	2	Stealing sheep, - - - -	1
Forcible robbery, - - - -	1	Subsequent felony, - - - -	12
House robbery, - - - -	2	Uttering base coin, - - - -	3
Housebreaking and robbery, - - - -	5	Vagrancy, - - - -	3
Infanticide, - - - -	1	Wounding with intent to murder, - - - -	1
		Total, - - - -	436

ESTIMATED VALUE of PRISONERS' LABOUR for the year ended 31st December, 1866.

How employed.	Average No. of Prisoners employed daily.	Estimated Value of the Work performed.
Sewing and knitting (Prison materials), - - - -	328-394	£ s. d.
Sewing for customers (54,508 shirts made), - - - -		224 12 1
Washing prison clothing, bedding, &c., - - - -	25	524 11 9
" for Mountjoy Male Prison, - - - -		682 6 6
" for Smithfield Prison, - - - -		212 19 5
" for Government Prisons' Office, - - - -		26 19 10
" for some Officers of the Prison, - - - -	67-579	8 19 5
Cooking, nursing, cleaning prison, picking fibre, in the garden, and maidservants in the schools, for 303 working days, at 6d. per day, - - - -		18 11 9
Total, - - - -	420-903	682 10 11
		2,361 11 6

Daily average number of prisoners in custody during the year, -	462-906
Per-centage on prison population working, -	90-996
" " " in punishment, -	2-488
" " " sick or infirm, -	6-516

Medical
 Officer's
 Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

37, Fitzwilliam-square,
 January, 1867.

SIR,—The sanitary state of this prison during the past year is shown in the following tables:—

Number of patients in hospital on 1st January, 1866, - - - -	32
Number admitted to hospital during the year, - - - -	378
Total, - - - -	410
Discharged during the year, - - - -	378
Died, - - - -	5
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1866, - - - -	27

NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATHS during the year.

Register No.	Initials of Name.	Received in Prison.	Admitted to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.
1234	M.J.	16 Jan., 1863,	2 Feb., 1866,	21 March, 1866,	Heart disease and bronchitis.
1238	A.F.	2 April, 1866,	12 June, 1866,	21 June, 1866,	Pulmonary consumption.
1171	J.N.	23 July, 1863,	3 June, 1866,	27 July, 1866,	Pulmonary consumption.
887	M.K.	25 Nov., 1861,	3 March, 1863,	17 Aug., 1866,	Phthisis.
1238	B.F.	18 Jan., 1863,	16 March, 1866,	8 Nov., 1866,	Phthisis.

CONVICTS transferred to DUNDRAUM LUNATIC ASYLUM during the year.

Register No.	Initials of Name.	Received in Prison.	Date of conviction.	Where convicted.	Date sent to Asylum.	Mountjoy Female Convict Prison. Medical Officer's Report.
1301	C. R.	11 Sep., 1861,	4 Sept., 1861,	Dublin,	1 Feb., 1866.	
416	J. C.	20 Oct., 1859,	10 Oct., 1859,	Co. Cork,	10 Feb., 1866.	
1443	B. F.	12 July, 1863,	27 June, 1863,	Kilkeenny,	5 Mar., 1866.	
1300	B. F.	29 Apr., 1864,	21 Apr., 1864,	Co. Limerick,	29 May, 1866.	
1281	B. M'D.	8 Apr., 1864,	2 Apr., 1864,	Co. Sligo,	30 May, 1866.	
1204	C. R.	10 May, 1864,	3 May, 1864,	Dublin,	30 May, 1866.	
1476	M. M.	8 Nov., 1864,	25 Oct., 1864,	Co. Tipperary,	7 Dec., 1866.	

DISEASES of those admitted to Hospital during the year.

Rheumatism,	-	-	15	Bilious attacks,	-	-	13
Lumbago,	-	-	7	Pleurodynia,	-	-	9
Disease of knee joint,	-	-	6	Pleuritis,	-	-	11
Spinal disease,	-	-	3	Icterus,	-	-	2
For observation,	-	-	10	Ulcera,	-	-	7
Debility,	-	-	17	Hysteria,	-	-	6
Bronchitis,	-	-	16	Gonorrhoea,	-	-	9
Feverish,	-	-	19	Chlorosis,	-	-	5
Diarrhoea,	-	-	42	Sprains,	-	-	3
Colic,	-	-	21	Fever,	-	-	4
Gastrodynia,	-	-	13	Hæmorrhoids,	-	-	3
Scurvy,	-	-	14	Syphilis,	-	-	8
Abscess,	-	-	11	Indigestion,	-	-	6
Anthrax,	-	-	5	Ophthalmia,	-	-	5
Phthisis,	-	-	17	Pleuro-pneumonia,	-	-	3
Cardiac disease,	-	-	6	Aménorrhœa,	-	-	7
Parturition,	-	-	4	Burns,	-	-	3
Sore eyes,	-	-	14	Erysipelas,	-	-	6
Palpitation and heart disease,	-	-	7	Scrofula,	-	-	11
Asthma,	-	-	5				
Epileptic,	-	-	5	Total,	-	-	378

Number of extra patients treated in the cells and wards of the prison, 5,138

Number of visits paid to punishment cells, 313

In referring to the above tables, it affords me much pleasure to be in a position to state, that notwithstanding the considerable amount of illness with which we had to deal, and the serious epidemics with which the city was visited during the latter months of the year, the number of deaths in the prison, from all causes, during the entire year, amounted to but five, being one-half of the mortality for the preceding year. All of these deaths, as will be seen, occurred from diseases in themselves incurable, and were in no way attributable to any defect in the sanitary state of the prison. Anticipating the advent of cholera, I directed, with your sanction, temporary alterations in the prison dietary, and other arrangements, which were faithfully carried out, and although the disease appeared with much virulence in the adjoining prison, I am

MOUNTJOY
 FEMALE
 CONVICT
 PRISON.

Medical
 Officer's
 Report.

happy to state that we had not one case of Asiatic cholera, although for a time numerous and alarming cases of choleraic diarrhoea occurred amongst the officers and prisoners, which happily all terminated favourably. I attribute much of our good fortune in this respect to the admirable manner in which cleanliness is carried out throughout the prison, and particularly in the hospital department.

In my last report I spoke strongly of the necessity for erecting a new range of punishment cells, and my reasons then mentioned remaining still in full force, I am happy to see that progress is being made to supply the prison with this most important want.

Seven prisoners were sent to the Dundrum Lunatic Asylum during the year, most of whom showed symptoms of unsoundness of mind on their reception in the prison, and in no case could it be said that insanity was produced by the prison discipline.

I regret to say that amongst a class of the prisoners punishments were unavoidably very frequent, and in some cases appeared to do but little good towards their reformation. It is pleasing, however, to observe that the conduct of the great majority has been everything that could be desired. When arrangements shall be completed, whereby suitable punitive discipline can be properly carried out, which can only be done when the new cells are built, I look forward to a great amelioration in the condition of this unhappy class of the prisoners. They are separately visited daily by me when undergoing punishment, with which I interfere as little as possible, at the same time that care is taken that their mental condition or physical strength should not suffer by it.

I cannot conclude my remarks without expressing my warm approval of the zeal and diligence of the Matrons attached to the hospital, and, indeed, as far as my observation goes, of all the other departments of the prison. The amount of extra diet and hospital comforts allowed may appear large, but it must be recollected that many of the prisoners are delicate, and several of a scrofulous habit, requiring from time to time an extra amount of animal food, and, in rare cases, even stimulants; every such allowance is given by my order, after a special investigation of the case.

Having in my former reports alluded to all matters which I deemed of importance in my department, it does not now occur to me that I should make any further observations.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

AWLEY BANON, Medical Superintendent.

P. J. Murray, esq.,

Director of Government Prisons.

Protestant
 Chaplain's
 Report.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

35, Nelson-street, February, 1867.

SIR,—All, so far as I am concerned, goes on satisfactorily at the Mountjoy Female Prison, as usual. Nothing has occurred during the past year requiring any remark from me. My duties, and my procedure, in the discharge of them, have been laid before you fully in my former reports.

I am your obedient servant,

DAVID STUART, Protestant Chaplain.

To P. J. Murray, esq.,

Director, Convict Prisons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

MOUNTJOY
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Reports.

55, Eccles-street, 2nd January, 1867.

SIR,—During the few months that have elapsed since the duties of Chaplain of Mountjoy Female Prison devolved upon me, I am happy to report that I uniformly received every courtesy and attention from the various officers in charge of the prison.

I have found the prisoners, in general, docile when spoken to with words of charity and kindness; they were also attentive to their various spiritual duties, and fervent in approaching the Holy Sacraments.

My chief duties were confined to the chapel and hospital. The matrons who had the chapel in charge were invariably diligent and attentive. The administration of the hospital, and the assistance afforded in it to the sick prisoners, I consider deserving of the highest commendation.

I had occasionally to visit the penal ward. Notwithstanding the kind attention of the matron in charge, I could never visit it without pain and regret, and I am persuaded that it is both physically and morally destructive to its inmates.

Most of the prisoners with whom I had occasion to treat were well instructed as to their religious duties. This I consider to be in part owing to the excellent schoolmistresses who are employed in the prison, and in part to the kind visits and lessons of the religious ladies, the Sisters of Mercy, whose zeal and charity to the prisoners are beyond all praise.

I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,

PATRICK F. MORAN, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

To P. J. Murray, esq.,
Director of Government Prisons.

Mountjoy Female Prison.

1st January, 1867.

SIR,—I have been looking over my reports, nine or ten in number. They are favourable to the prisoners, and highly so to those having charge of them. The duties of this prison, it is clear, have been at all times well performed. The zeal of many of the matrons is creditable, and wisely directed by the superintendent. Moral responsibility is not forgotten here. The matrons report the violation of rule, not for sake of reporting, but for the safety of the prisoners. The violent are punished or restrained. Considering the number in prison, the violent—not including the insane—are few. I am ever happy when I hear that the poor female, unaccountable for her deeds is, in accordance with medical decision, to be removed from prison to an asylum, where the proper care and necessary treatment await her. Some matrons are remarkable for the maintenance of discipline in their classes. They are aware of the want of much mind in the unhappy creatures intrusted to their care, and deal with them accordingly. In no other way do I account for the wonderful influence of such deserving officers. From the hands of such matrons—sometimes Protestant—prisoners come with serene minds and penitent hearts to be prepared for the Sacraments, and instructed in saving truth. In affording them instruction,

MOUNTJOY
 FEMALE
 CONVICT
 PRISON.
 —
 Roman
 Catholic
 Chaplain's
 Report.

I have endeavoured to fill their minds with a desire for a life of virtue; I have explained the principles of moral conduct; I have expounded the tenets of our faith, and have remarked that where living faith is there is charity, and where charity is there is a loving-kindness for those of other creeds. You rejoice with me in the peace of the prison, and in the good feeling in general among its officers.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your very faithful servant,

LUKE DEMPSKY, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Director of Convict Prisons,
 Dublin Castle.

Presby-
 terian
 Chaplain's
 Report.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Convict Prison,
 25th December, 1886.

SIR,—The past year has not furnished any new features in the duties of my position entitled to special notice in my annual report. In due course, several of the prisoners who were under my charge left for the Refuge, where also I visited them and gave them suitable advice and encouragement. One has gone to a situation, in which, so far, she is giving satisfaction. Two others hope to return to their friends on the expiration of their term. A prisoner who had been sent there, from waywardness of temper had to be sent back during the year; and on the expiration of her term of imprisonment I was able, through the kindness of a friend who felt an interest in her, to send her to America, where, it may be hoped, the absence of associations of evil will render it easier for her to return to the path of honesty. During the year, the clemency of His Excellency was exercised on behalf of a prisoner whose health was hopelessly bad, and who was allowed to return to her friends. And finally, a French subject, employed in service in this country, unfortunately led into crime, and convicted, and who has been a very intelligent and exemplary prisoner, has in due course gone to the Refuge.

Almost the only thing of which I have had to complain during the year has been vacillation on the subject of religious profession. It is too much the tendency with the prisoners to regard a change of religious profession as the best and strongest expression of dissatisfaction, no matter from what cause this dissatisfaction may arise. This impression is so contrary to all right ideas of what the nature of religion is, and the capricious changes founded upon it are so subversive of all right discipline, that I have found it necessary to refer such cases to you, and with such effects that I trust trouble on this point will be less frequent in future.

I have the satisfaction once again of reporting the cheerfulness, promptness, and cordiality with which every person connected with the prison has afforded me facilities for the discharge of my duties.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

J. HALL, D.D., Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Director.

SCHOOLMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Prison,
15th January, 1867.

Mountjoy
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour of submitting my report on the educational department of this prison for the year ending 31st December, 1866. *Schoolmistress's Report.*

The school is open for the instruction of prisoners six hours daily, viz., from eight to eleven, A.M., and from two to five o'clock, P.M., during the summer half-year. In winter the hours are from a quarter to nine to half-past eleven, A.M., and from two to five, P.M.

This division of the teachers' time, whilst harmonising on the one hand with the disciplinary arrangements of the prison, on the other economises the teaching power of the teachers, and consequently increases their efficiency; for I consider six hours' hard and continuous teaching to be too great a tax on the energies of any one, however physically strong. By the above arrangement each prisoner receives one hour's instruction every day, and the teachers, after three hours' relaxation in the middle of the day, return with fresh vigour to their onerous, laborious, and, let me hope, useful duties.

The daily average attendance during the year has been 357, and the number admitted was 98. Of the latter, the majority were lamentably ignorant, not only of the simplest elements of education, but also of their duties to God, to society, and to themselves. To have successfully dealt with such an all but impenetrable mass of ignorance required the most persevering energy and unremitting attention on the part of the teachers. The innate mental inactivity so characteristic of the generality of prisoners, coupled with their unwillingness to apply themselves when they first enter the prison, are obstacles which very much retard their progress for the first two or three months. These obstacles must first be overcome, and the many objections and prejudices which nearly all prisoners have to education must be refuted and removed before any visible progress can be made by them. However, I am glad to be able to report that the cloud which enveloped the minds of the prisoners on admission is gradually passing away under the influence of the instruction they are receiving, and I have reason to believe that their progress in school is generally marked by a corresponding improvement in the other departments of the prison.

The branches taught are chiefly reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in these the progress of nearly all has been very considerable during the year. Many prisoners, wholly illiterate on admission, can now read with tolerable ease, fluency, and judgment. Some of the old women apply themselves with great diligence until they are able to read their book of prayer; but once this desirable object is accomplished they relax their energies, stating that they know enough now and are perfectly satisfied as far as the school is concerned. Hence it is that I always find great difficulty in teaching arithmetic, not only to this but to almost every class of prisoners whose great ambition is to learn to read and nothing more. This difficulty I endeavour to obviate by first teaching them to calculate their own earnings, and in doing so I avail myself of the opportunity to clearly explain to them the "mark system," and how they are to qualify themselves at the earliest period for removal to the refuges, to which they look forward with the greatest anxiety and desire. In this way they are taught to see the importance and practical utility of a knowledge of arithmetic, even in their own every-day transactions. I have always considered a knowledge of arithmetic to be of the greatest importance to prisoners, not only on account of its great

MONTHS OF
FEMALE
CONVICT
PRISON.

School-
mistress's
Report.

use in the ordinary affairs of life, but also as regards its indirect results in quickening their apprehension and strengthening their judgment.

Nearly all the prisoners, except those incapacitated by weak sight or other physical or mental defects, have made very satisfactory progress in writing. At first considerable difficulty is experienced in inducing them to try to learn to write; but when their diffidence is once overcome, they soon begin to see and to appreciate the progress they have made, and, accordingly, feel an interest in making still further progress. In teaching this subject care is taken to enable the prisoners to write a fair open hand, and to read and understand what they write. Under this head, I have every reason to be satisfied with the improvement made during the year.

Geography, though subordinate in importance to reading, writing, and arithmetic, is a subject which, when judiciously taught, proves highly interesting and instructive to prisoners. They always like to know something of the commercial productions of the different countries—their exports and imports, their resources, the customs and manners of the people, &c.; and when instruction on this subject is being given, the teachers encourage the prisoners to give their opinions freely on the different questions, and in this way a lively interest in the subject is created, food is given for the mind, and they are taught to acquire a habit of thinking, which to them is most important, as I believe that many of them are now suffering penal servitude because they did not, or perhaps could not, reflect sufficiently upon the consequences of their crimes before they committed them.

I feel much pleasure in being able to report that a great change for the better has been wrought in the minds and dispositions of the prisoners through the agency of the moral and intellectual training they have got during the year, and on the whole they have responded to the efforts made to improve them with diligence and earnest thankfulness.

The teachers always take care to impress the prisoners with the belief that knowledge has its duties as well as its privileges, and that as it increases they are expected to conform more strictly to all the rules of the prison, and to improve in industry and good conduct in every department. Instruction of this character is given incidentally, and has always been very efficacious in encouraging prisoners to enter upon and persevere in a steady and industrious course of conduct.

The demeanour of the women while under instruction was most respectful, and their conduct, with few exceptions, was very satisfactory in school, only thirteen prisoners having been expelled therefrom for misconduct during the year. This number is small, having regard to the restraints which prison discipline suddenly imposed upon passions never before perhaps controlled or subjected to reason or religion.

From the other teachers I have at all times received the usual zealous and efficient co-operation. In conclusion, I feel bound to gratefully acknowledge the kindness and courtesy I have received from Mrs. Lidwill, the superintendent, and to thank her for the kind manner in which she encouraged and supported me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

MARY DWYER, Head Schoolmistress.

The Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTER-
MEDIATE
PRISONS.

These institutions produce the usual satisfactory results; but I find nothing of importance to record relating to them.

Director's
Report.

The number of convicts received into Smithfield during the year was below the average; and this decrease must be expected, as sentences of penal servitude under five years are abolished, until after January, 1868, when convicts sentenced under the Act of 1864 will be eligible for transfer from the ordinary convict prisons to the intermediate establishments.

The Chaplains' annual reports are very favourable. I have always considered the reports from these gentlemen of great value, as the convicts in the intermediate prisons are in a much less artificial state of existence than convicts in the earlier stages, and have many opportunities of showing whether they are good men or only good prisoners.

The Medical Superintendent has been most attentive during the year, and his annexed annual report is very satisfactory.

The annual report, annexed, of the Superintendent shows the condition of the Smithfield and Lusk Prisons, and gives a satisfactory account of the conduct of the officers, and of the discipline of the convicts.

Mr. Organ, the Inspector of Released Convicts in the Dublin District, gives in his three annexed annual reports, the results of his labours during the year. They are as satisfactory as usual, and the fact that none of the men under his inspection have become tainted with disloyalty is, in the highest degree, a matter of congratulation to him and to all who are interested in the well-being of those who are, or who have been, licence-holders.

Mr. Dwyer has discharged the duties of his office during the year; but I have thought it necessary to recommend that a store clerk should be appointed, and the suggestion has been approved, to take effect from the close of the present financial year.

At the Lusk Prison farm, under the care of Principal Warder Gunning, and of Mr. Gallagher, the Superintendent of Drainage, matters work in a very favourable way. The convicts are easily controlled, and they labor well and willingly at the various farming operations carried on.

The school is carefully attended to by Warder Daly, and the progress made by the convicts under his instruction is very creditable both to him and to them.

The buildings at Smithfield and the iron huts at Lusk are in good repair.

The expenses of the two establishments have been of the ordinary necessary kind, and are set forth in the annexed tabular statement.

PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,
Director.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LESLIE
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.

*Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.*

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

29, Trinity College, Dublin,
January 22nd, 1867.

RESPECTED AND DEAR SIR,—Since the date of my last report nothing has occurred requiring special remark from me. Divine service has been regularly performed, and the Sacrament duly administered in the prison chapel. The last year was no exception to other years as regards the conduct of the prisoners. I have often noticed with commendation the respectful, orderly, and apparently devout conduct of the men, as well during divine service as at the weekly visits of my esteemed and zealous colleague, the Rev. Mr. Jordan, and of myself. I sincerely believe that the majority, if not all the prisoners under our charge, have determined to lead a new life when liberated, and to earn their bread in industry and honesty. We had not even once occasion to administer rebuke, and our ministrations are a real source of pleasure and profit to us.

During the last, as in all preceding years, I have met with cordial co-operation from all the officers of the prison. On all occasions the Governor, Mr. Bradfield, zealously seconded our efforts, and greatly facilitated our work. The warders, and especially Mr. Latimer, have at all times been most attentive, and the authorities of the prison have been actuated by the sole desire to do their duty kindly, firmly, and efficiently.

The longer I am acquainted with the working and management of the convict prisons, the more I appreciate the wisdom which established them. For the sake of the criminal population of this kingdom it is to be regretted that all the prisons in Ireland are not placed under the same management, and under a system which seeks not the mere punishment of a criminal, but his reformation.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, yours faithfully and obediently,

GEORGE B. WHEELER, A.M., Chaplain of Smithfield Prison.

To the Director of Convict
Prisons, Ireland.

*Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

St. Paul's, Arran-quay,
15th January, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Smithfield Intermediate Prison.

The short period of my chaplaincy prevents me from making any lengthened observations on the moral condition of the prisoners, or the apparent effects of the discipline. I have made it my special care to know those prisoners who were soon to be discharged, and to impress upon them the necessity of persevering in a good life, as they value their happiness here and hereafter. They seemed, by their conversation and manner, to be men who had learned a severe lesson—men, whom the influence of religion, and the effects of the discipline had thoroughly changed, and who were determined to become good members of society.

As the influence of religion must be ever paramount in the reformation of the criminal, it is cheering to know that separate chapels, an object so long desired, will soon be granted.

The demeanour of the prisoners during instruction and divine service, was most respectful and edifying. The attention of the officers of the prison, and their willingness to assist me, as far as they can, are beyond all praise.

SMITHFIELD AND LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.
—
Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM PLUNKETT, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Director of Convict Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

87, Montpelier-hill, Dublin,
January, 1867.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

SIR,—It becomes my duty to furnish my report on the Smithfield Intermediate Prison for the year 1866. I have little to add to my former reports as to the efficient working of the Irish convict system, and the success which continues to mark the mode of preventive and reformatory discipline which is observed.

I have been enabled to discharge my official duties with undisturbed regularity; and have rejoiced to observe the far more than ordinary attention which has been given to my ministrations; of inattention I have had no reason to complain. The prisoners are clean, respectful, and orderly, and in many instances evince gratitude for the interest taken in their welfare.

All the officers are ever found at their posts, not only doing their duty, but doing it in a spirit which shows sympathy with all who are labouring to perfect the discipline pursued.

Though no part of my duty to do so, I have occasionally gone through the prison, and noted with what regularity and orderliness every department is attended to.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

S. G. MORRISON,
Chaplain, Smithfield Intermediate Prison.

P. J. Murray, esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

5, Cavendish-row, Dublin,
8th January, 1867.

Medical Officer's Report.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the usual annual report of the sanitary condition of Smithfield and Lusk Government Prisons during the past year.

During that period 65 patients were admitted into the prison hospital.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUCK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.

Medical
Officer's
Report.

at Smithfield, of whom 46 were from Smithfield Prison itself and 19 from Lusk. These patients suffered from the following diseases :—

	Smithfield.	Lusk.	Total.
Accidental injuries, - - - - -	3	1	4
Bronchitis, - - - - -	7	1	8
Diarrhoea, - - - - -	14	1	15
Dyspepsia, - - - - -	2	-	2
Heart Disease, - - - - -	1	-	1
Inflammation of the knee, - - - - -	-	1	1
Lumbago, - - - - -	1	-	1
Ophthalmia, - - - - -	4	1	5
Pneumonia, - - - - -	1	-	1
Pulmonary consumption, - - - - -	1	-	1
Rheumatism, - - - - -	2	1	3
Rapture, - - - - -	1	-	1
Simple fever, - - - - -	7	11	18
Stricture of the urethra, - - - - -	-	1	1
Tape-worm, - - - - -	-	1	1
Tumour, - - - - -	1	-	1
Ulcer, - - - - -	1	-	1
	46	19	65

There was no death among these patients, all of whom were discharged from hospital either cured or as much relieved as the nature of their respective cases permitted.

The sanitary condition of Smithfield Prison was excellent up to the latter part of the year, when the prevalence of malignant Asiatic cholera in the district in which that establishment is situated caused me much anxiety—therefore so as we had there at the same time a number of cases of diarrhoea, some of them so severe as to require hospital treatment. Changes were made in the dietary, proper sanitary measures were adopted, and, above all, suitable medicines, ready made up, were placed in the hands of Hospital Warden Latimer, a most intelligent, zealous officer, who at once administered them when required, pending my seeing the patient. By these means, although several of the cases presented features of severity, none of them assumed the character of cholera. I consider our fortunate exemption from this dreadful, but to a great extent preventable, disease to have been much conduced by the rigorous cleanliness maintained in every part of the prison by Mr. Bradfield and the officers under his control; also to their attention to the quality and cooking of the food, and to the clothing, bedding, and general comfort of the prisoners; and lastly, to the fact that throughout the year the sewers, water-closets, &c., were carefully looked after, and no nuisances were allowed to accumulate in any part of the establishment.

The compounding of the medicines was managed by Mr. E. P. B. Ward with exactness and economy. Much inconvenience having been experienced by him and by the prison officers from the situation of the pharmacy, you kindly sanctioned the removal of the pharmacy fittings to an unused room in the front yard. This will be accomplished by prison labour, and will be a great convenience and saving of time to all parties concerned. The former pharmacy room will be fitted up as a quarter for sick prison officers, for which it is eminently suited.

The health of the officers and prisoners at Lusk during the year has been extremely good, as will be seen by the very small number of prisoners from Lusk treated in the Smithfield Hospital. The necessary comforts of the prisoners at Lusk have been admirably attended

to by the principal warder, Mr. Gunning, and the other officers. There has, however, been a good deal of sickness among the families of the Lusk officers.

The "Moule" system of drying and deodorizing the night-soil at Lusk, by means of the coal ashes, and of thus converting those refuse matters into a valuable manure (described at length in my report for the year 1866), continues to work most satisfactorily.

The general tone and morale of the prisoners during the past year have been admirable. I have not seen a single case of malingering; on the contrary, several prisoners suffering from slight attacks, whom I was inclined to send to hospital, begged of me to "cure them outside," so as not to interrupt their attendance in the workshops, and, of course, their earnings of gratuity. This was the more gratifying, taking into account the present improved condition of our hospital, which is now equal to any of the clinical hospitals of Dublin in necessary medical comfort.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS B. QUINLAN, M.D., T.C.D., Medical Superintendent.

To the Director of Government Prisons.

SMITHFIELD AND
LUSK
INTERMEDIATE
PRISONS.
*Medical
Officer's
Report.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Smithfield Intermediate Prison,
10th January, 1867.

*Superintendent's
Report.*

SIR,—At the close of the eleventh year of the working of the intermediate system in this country, I have the honour of submitting to you, as usual, my report on this and the Lusk Branch Prison.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been, with one exception, very satisfactory. They have continued to evince an interest in the system, and in the welfare of the prisoners.

I stated in my report for the year 1865, "The greater length of the sentences now passed will of course tend to keep down our numbers for a year or two, as each man will have a longer term to serve before he will become eligible for this intermediate prison, but afterwards our average numbers will be again augmented, as the increased length of their sentences will cause the men to remain here much longer than hitherto." The result has been as I anticipated. The number of prisoners committed to my charge has considerably diminished, and consequently the average numbers confined here and at Lusk. All this, as well as the numbers released, will be seen by referring to the statistics annexed.

The convicts have been employed on an average ten hours daily—the tradesmen at their respective trades, and the labourers on the farm at Lusk, except a few who were employed in the gardens attached to the Mountjoy Prisons.

The average earnings, particulars of which are also given in the statistics annexed, are fully equal on an average to those of previous years.

The buildings of this prison continue in a satisfactory state, and did

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.*Superinten-
dent's
Report.*

not require any considerable outlay, as many repairs were executed by prison labour. While on this subject I may mention that a considerable amount of work, such as carpentry, was performed here during the year for the other convict prisons, particularly for the Mountjoy Male Prison, viz., erecting partitions, sheds, water-closets, &c. These extra works were required in consequence of the great additional number of prisoners confined there. I do not anticipate any considerable alterations or repairs here during the current year.

The buildings at Lusk continue in good order and condition. There were no additional buildings, except privies for the prisoners, which were erected on the "Moulo" system, and which were strongly recommended by the Medical Officer, who has stated that they "have proved a complete success." I may add that these privies have been most successful, and the soil procured therefrom has been turned to good account by the Agriculturalist.

The farm at Lusk has proved most successful; the drainage of the whole common has been completed, and the entire is now actually under cultivation. Very fair crops have been raised during the year, and, notwithstanding a most inclement season and precarious harvest weather, they were secured in good condition. The wheat brought the highest average price at market.

A large stock is accumulating there, consequent on the rearing of young cattle. There were no losses by disease or accident, and all were in a healthy condition. I do not anticipate any further expenditure in the purchase of stock, as sufficient can be reared for dairy purposes, as well as some for sale.

The conduct of the prisoners has been in general satisfactory; there were but three breaches of discipline, and these were only of the ordinary nature.

There were no escapes nor attempts to escape from this prison; and at Lusk, where they are employed in open fields, only one prisoner effected his escape. Another attempted to do so, but was missed a few minutes after he eloped, and was immediately pursued by an officer of the prison, who recaptured him (with the aid of a policeman) after a run of about two miles.

The prisoner who escaped was subsequently retaken by the Constabulary at Drogheda, and recommitted to Mountjoy Male Prison.

The prisoners who were selected from time to time as messengers discharged their duties most creditably, not a single instance of irregularity or attempt to introduce a prohibited article having occurred during the year.

It is, sir, a pleasing duty for me to report that discipline was never better maintained, both here and at Lusk, which is indeed highly creditable to the subordinate officers. The officer who misconducted himself was not engaged in any department where the discipline and good order of the prisoners could be in any way interfered with. The good feeling and kind co-operation that exist amongst the superior officers doubtless contribute materially to the maintenance of order and regularity in the establishments.

The only change in the staff during the year was the resignation of the Rev. J. O'Hanlon, Roman Catholic Chaplain, to whose great kindness and courtesy, coupled with his zealous attention to the spiritual wants of the prisoners committed to his charge, I feel bound to publicly bear my humble testimony. He has been succeeded by the Rev. A. Plunkett, who is equally zealous, courteous, and kind.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of these establishments have been complied with, except in such cases as have been brought under the notice of a Director.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. BRADFIELD, Superintendent.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LESLIE
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.
Superinten-
dent's
Report.

The Director of Convict Prisons.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed, and disposed of, for one year, ending 31st December, 1866.

In custody, 1st January, 1866,	-	-	-	115
Received from Spike Island Prison,	-	-	-	143
Received from Mountjoy Male Prison,	-	-	-	16
				<u>159</u>
Total,	-	-	-	274

How disposed of:—

Released on orders of licence,	-	-	-	209
Absolutely discharged, free pardon,	-	-	-	2
Removed to Mountjoy Male Prison,	-	-	-	4
				<u>206</u>

In custody, 1st January, 1867,	-	-	-	68
--------------------------------	---	---	---	----

AGES on Reception of the Prisoners received during the year.

18 years and under 20 years,	-	-	-	10
20 " " 30 "	-	-	-	94
30 " " 40 "	-	-	-	33
40 " " 50 "	-	-	-	10
50 " " 60 "	-	-	-	11
60 years, and upwards,	-	-	-	1
Total,	-	-	-	<u>159</u>

SENTENCES of the Prisoners received during the year.

3 years' penal servitude,	-	-	-	50
4 " "	-	-	-	31
5 " "	-	-	-	37
6 " "	-	-	-	7
7 " "	-	-	-	20
8 " "	-	-	-	3
8 commuted to 6 years' penal servitude,	-	-	-	1
10 years' penal servitude,	-	-	-	6
14 commuted to 7 years' penal servitude,	-	-	-	1
15 years' penal servitude,	-	-	-	2
Life, commuted to 6 years' penal servitude,	-	-	-	1
Total,	-	-	-	<u>159</u>

CRIMES of 159 Prisoners received during the year.

Arson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Assault, grievous,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
" malicious,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
" and robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bigamy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Burglary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
" and felony,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" and larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
" and robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.Superinten-
dent's
Report.

CHARGES of 159 Prisoners received during the year—continued.

Cattle-stealing, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4
Concealed in a house with intent to steal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiring to cheat by ill practices, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2
Cow-stealing, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2
Cutting and wounding, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
False pretences, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Felonious assault, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Feloniously wounding, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Forgery, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2
Forgery of money order, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Highway robbery, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5
Horse-stealing, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
" and larceny, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Housebreaking, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3
" and robbery, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2
Killing cattle with intent to steal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	21
" and former convictions, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	8
" from the person, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	9
" and receiving, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Malicious injury to machinery, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Manlaughter, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Military offences, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	11
Perjury, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
Rape, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3
Receiving stolen goods, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4
Robbery in dwelling-house, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1
" from person, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3
Sheep-stealing, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	9
Stealing in dwelling-house, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2
Subsequent felony, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4

159

Account showing the value of Productive Labour of Prisoners for the year ending 31st December, 1866.

Trade.	Amount.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	
Tailoring, - - -	159 12 2	Daily average number at Smithfield, 57 Do. do., Lusk, - 45
Shoemaking, - - -	90 12 6	
Carpentry and coopering, - - -	90 9 0	Total, - - - 96
Blacksmiths and nailers, - - -	78 14 2	
Tinsmiths, - - -	32 2 0	Less sick, - - - 3
Matmaking, - - -	9 10 6	
Netmaking, - - -	11 12 3	Daily average number of effective prisoners, - - - 36
	472 12 7	
Twenty prisoners, viz., labourers at the Mountjoy Prisons, fatigue work in this prison, pumping water, painting, white-washing, mending, cooking, cleaning prison, &c., &c., fifty-two weeks, at 9s. per week, - - -	468 0 0	Average earnings of each effective prisoner, £21 8s. 8d.
Forty-five labourers on the farm at Lusk, at general farm work, fifty-two weeks, at 9s. per week, - - -	1,053 0 0	
Total, - - -	1,993 12 7	

LUSK PRISON.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Lusk Vicarage,
January 4th, 1867.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.

*Protestant
Chaplain's
Report.*

SIR,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellent arrangements and efficient management of Lusk Intermediate Prison during the past year (the first of my connexion with it as Protestant chaplain). I have found the prisoners placed under my charge uniformly attentive to my spiritual instructions, delivered once a week in the prison; few of them unable to read, many possessing considerable knowledge of Holy Scripture, and all attentive listeners, orderly and respectful. Several have been communicants at Lusk Church, where they attend Divine Service on Sundays. I trust that the seed thus sown may bear fruit unto eternal life; and I think that the graduated system of penal servitude, in which Lusk Reformatory forms an essential step, is eminently as well as mercifully adapted to restore unhappy offenders to the self-respect which they had lost, to enable them to become hereafter good and useful members of society, and, by withdrawing them from vicious associates, and substituting enforced habits of industry, with the encouragement to the well-conducted of pecuniary premiums, for the precarious gains of dishonesty, and for reckless idleness, to lay a good foundation for the operations of the clergyman, which may open their hearts to receive the blessed influences of the Holy Spirit, and the earnest admonitions of our gracious Redeemer, who willeth not that any sinner should perish, but that he should turn from his sins and be saved.

I feel much obliged to the chief warder, excellent Mr. Gunning, and the other worthy officials of Lusk prison, for the great courtesy and attention with which they receive me when I visit the prison.

I must not omit to repeat my thanks due to the Directors for their prompt kindness in acceding to my request, and providing a select library of useful and instructive books, to occupy the leisure hours of the prisoners under my care.

I remain, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. WRIGHTSON, Protestant Chaplain.

To the Director of Convict Prisons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*Roman
Catholic
Chaplain's
Report.*

SIR,—My report for the last year varies very little from the preceding one.

I can say that the persons appointed to superintend the prison discipline, with extraordinary care and vigilance, carry out all the desirable objects of the institution, securing at the same time the respect and esteem of inmates for themselves.

The produce of the land is wonderful, when we consider the kind of soil that had to be cultivated. I have not seen such wheat or oats, in abundance or quality, in any part of this parish.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTINE CANON COSTIGAN, P.R. Lusk.

The Director of the Convict Prisons in Ireland.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

Smithfield, January 1, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my eleventh annual report upon the Smithfield Intermediate Prison.

During the past year 202 convicts have passed through the institution, some of whom settled down in Ireland, whilst others left the country, either in the capacity of sailors or emigrants.

The system of intellectual training, as carried out in this institution, remains unchanged; for from the outset I saw it was the only one which in my opinion was best suited to the mental and moral requirements of the class of men with whom I had to deal, and you, sir, will agree with me, that results arising from the special and peculiar training which the men undergo have proved the soundness of its principles and the wisdom of its application.

It was singularly fortunate for the men who have been brought under the reformatory system, as carried out in the Irish intermediate prisons, that I had, previous to my mission amongst them, spent nearly two apprenticeships superintending the adult education of the working classes of my native city, with whose habits, prejudices, and dispositions I had become well acquainted, as well as with the efforts made by them to keep poverty from their homes. I had also learned by my everyday intercourse with them how patiently and silently they submitted to those casual trials arising from want of employment or domestic affliction. Schooled, therefore, as I had been in the working-day world of the industrious poor, I was somewhat qualified for my new mission amongst those who strayed from their ranks into the ways of crime. Many have, under God's Providence, been restored to the ranks of the honest poor, and many an erring and unkind son has returned to solace and support his parents in their declining years, and many a drunken and dissipated husband and father have atoned for the evil influences of their former bad examples. The most kindly feelings are evidenced by the men towards me, whether in prison or out of prison, and even by those who have sought homes and friends in foreign lands. In support of this, I beg your attention to the subjoined extracts from two letters recently received by me from two late inmates of Smithfield:—

"Indian Grove, New Year's Day, 1867.

"RESPECT FRIEND,

Gratitude due has told me that I long since should have written to you, but circumstances had until now prevented from doing so. Now, perhaps you would like to hear something about this western country; well, if so, I will try to satisfy your curiosity, and to be as short as possible in giving you an account of it. The man that can't do well here need not go farther; for if he do he is doomed to disappointment. Unlike Ireland, the son of toil need not be idle in this place one hour—plenty of work and good pay; by the way, we want no one else out here but the man who is willing to work—we want no idlers or scamps, it is not the place for such; society will not countenance such in this place; we want the honest, sober son of toil, and such will in this place meet with every encouragement. I am still living with the same man with whom I was living when I wrote you my first letter; Michael is living at present only one mile from me; I found him out through your agency, for which I shall for ever feel grateful. I am inclined to settle down here for life if possible. If any of the young men of the College intends to emigrate I would say come out here, but don't walk about until your money is all gone; we call such persons loafers, and we pay them no respect. An American will not go idle; he is trained from boyhood to work, and thereby the spirit of independence is instilled into him, so that he disdains to be dependent on another for sustenance; since I came into this State I have not seen one beggar man or woman; every one seems to be up and doing. You will be glad when I tell you that perhaps it is once in half a year I taste whiskey; it is looked on as a crime in this place to get drunk. Now, perhaps you would like to know what way I am employed at present. I am living with a farmer; this may startle you;

but listen—wages here for farm work amounts to £54 10s. per annum, with board and washing, and the work for the most part of the year is very light. Our family consists of myself and the master, or boss, his wife, son, and one young lady; we live one mile from town, and in the edge of beautiful grove; a grove here signifies some hundreds of acres of timber land. This grove was, as its name implies, once the property of the Indian; here is the prairie, in its wild uncultivated state; there is something awful, but sad and gloomy, in crossing these prairies; here the deer in some parts is nearly sole monarch of the waste, while his neighbour, the wolf, ranges the same wild domain; then, if you go still further west you begin to leave civilized life—indeed, if you go one State further you may say that you are beyond the bounds of civilization, for you will then begin to fall in with Indians, and then you may look out; in conclusion, there is one thing certain, the British Government shall never catch me again—that is all over now. Wishing you and family long life and prosperity,

I remain yours gratefully,

J. P.

New York.

DEAR MR. ORRIGAN,

I am happy to inform you that I am going on well in this country; I am working in the railway at the brass finishing, and is liked by all the men; the foreman has a great sweet on me; I go by the name of young daly, and I am coping up with the foreman's daughter; he is intended to set me up in the brass business. dear Sir, will you tell Michael Hineshey I have a good job for him when he comes over to this country, taking care of a farms—constant employment and good wages. When I came to this country first I suffered a great deal, But thanks bit to God it is all over now; I have every prospect of becoming a rich man. I am winding my wort, and saving my for I intend to go back to old Ireland in the course of a few years, and set up a strong shop. This is a fine country for a man that is willing and able to work; but we work 4 times harder in this country than we do in Ireland, but we are paid for our labour; it is no country for a man that can't work. B. B. hat to list; D. W. is doing well. dear friend, tell michael Hineshey that if I am not waiting for him—my business might not allow me for to wait on him—he can come up to my lodgings and remain there untill I come to dinner, and then I will bring him up with me and get him the job along with winding the furnis for me. No more at present from your ever grateful friend,

J. D.

I still continue to deliver lectures to the men, speaking, as I always have done, in language simple, and, I believe, effective, and the subjects which I select for my discourses are such as strikes me to be interesting and instructive to my audience. The education the men receive in this and its sister establishment at Lusk is rendered as much as possible in harmony with their natures; the great object being to make them new men, by giving them new ideas and matter for thought during the intermitting hours of labour. I consider no trouble too great in inculcating in their breasts the spirit of industry and self-dependence, and I never omit to impress them with the belief that if they help themselves in a good cause God will also help them. I speak to them from time to time of the wondrous works of the Creator; I tell them something of the sky, earth, and ocean, always having in view the elevation of their minds and the moral redemption of their hearts.

As a general rule, prisoners released from Smithfield become useful and industrious members of society; and this is, in a great measure, due to their being made to feel that after getting the first start in honest employment, they must mainly depend for success upon their own energy and conduct. They know that they are not to expect greater sympathy in their trials than the honest poor; and I tell the released prisoner that he must be prepared to battle with life as they do, and bear up against the vicissitudes and privations inseparable from their lot. This, Sir, I contend should and ought to be the great object of all reformatory treatment. Let criminals once think that they are entitled to sympathy and assistance under all circumstances, and they become the worst and most degraded class of hypocrites.

E

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUKE
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.
—
*Lecturer's
Report.*

The importance of individualizing criminals whilst undergoing reformatory treatment is too patent to need any comment from me. By individualization, we can only arrive at the cause or causes of every man's crimes, and learn from the man's own lips his past history and future intentions, the knowledge of which aids very much the efforts made for his future amendment. But I must here observe that, no matter how carefully individualization be carried out, the wisest and best judges of character will at times be deceived. Acquainted with the history of each man, as given by himself, and in possession of the information, as set forth in official records, relative to him, it is easy to see that the best steps can thus be taken for his amendment. By such a course one can best calculate what hopes exist for his future well-being.

I have already stated that one of the great objects borne in view by me is, to inculcate self-dependence as much as possible while the men are under training, and indeed, judging from the results which have sprung from my efforts in this respect, I have good reason to be thankful. Until we can implant self-dependence and active, honest desire for honest work in the hearts of our criminals, we must not allow ourselves to suppose that even the germs of reformation exist.

The great majority of the men released from Smithfield have proved by their self-reliant and persevering efforts in struggling against temptations and casual poverty that they improved by the training they had received.

A system, the objects of which being to impress man with his ingratitude to his Creator, and his Creator's mercy to him; to animate him with the spirit of regret for the past, and that of hope for the future; to substitute industry for idleness, energy for indolence, manliness for dependence, honesty for dishonesty, and straightforwardness for hypocrisy. Surely such a system is not only applicable to erring Irishmen, but to the fallen ones of the whole human family.

It may not be inopportune to draw your attention to the following letter which I received a short time since from Dr. Mowat, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal:—

45, Arundel Gardens, Notting Hill, W.,
November 8, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—A press of urgent occupation since my return to England has prevented my writing sooner to thank you for the copies of your address, lectures, and reports, and to express to you the very high estimate I formed of the success of your earnest and praiseworthy exertions in preventing the relapse into crime of the discharged convicts in Ireland. I have read most carefully your reports. I have visited Lusk and Smithfield, and in the latter institution I had the advantage of witnessing your plan of proceeding, and I have no hesitation in recording my belief, that to your exertions is chiefly due the extraordinary freedom from a return to criminal life of those committed to your charge. The facts made known to me, and which are recorded in the Irish prison reports, are without parallel in any other country that I am acquainted with, and I consider your system to be well worthy of introduction in other parts of the British Empire.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

F. J. MOWAT, M.D.,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

James P. Organ, esq.,
Inspector of Released Convicts in Ireland.

View the intermediate prison system from what point we may, we must be struck with its simplicity and cheered by its results, and we cannot too highly estimate the great and lasting good it has exerted upon the convict and the community. To me and to my fellow-workers

it is a consoling thought that our labours have borne good fruit, and that the God of mercy has condescended to assist us in bringing back bad and idle men to the pursuits of honest and persevering industry.

I still continue my voluntary Sunday visits to Smithfield, and address the men on some moral subject, and talk over matters affecting their future line of conduct. Sundays and holidays bring no rest to me. I live and work with my whole heart for a system pregnant with great good if honestly carried out.

I should be ungrateful, indeed, were I to pass in silence the retirement of my late chief, Captain Whitty, from the Irish Convict Service. To his counsels I owe much, indeed; to his untiring zeal, and honest single-mindedness of purpose, and high sense of duty and honour, the convict system of Ireland is deeply indebted. Duty disregarded received his prompt censure, duty faithfully discharged was ever sure to meet his praise.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. OROAK.

P. J. Murray, esq., Director.

LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISON.

LECTURER'S REPORT.

SIR,—This little colony continues to prosper and progress under the watchful care bestowed upon it by the officers intrusted with its charge.

Lusk is, indeed, a reformatory in the true sense of the word, and every year's experience of its workings convinces me more and more of the happy changes wrought in the minds and dispositions of the men brought together upon its plains to follow the practical and peaceful pursuits of agriculture.

I have ever held that employment in the fields is far and away more favourable to criminal reformation than that of the workshop, but I am ready to concede that both have borne fruit in this respect.

The increased and increasing sums of money received for the agricultural produce of the farm, is the best index to its growing importance in a pecuniary point of view; and even judging it in this light, it is to my mind a question entitled to some consideration, whether other such farms should be brought into existence throughout the sterile and yet untilled districts of Ireland. But, sir, no matter how important the pounds, shillings, and pence bearing of the question may be, I hold that the reformatory principles involved in the training which this little colony affords, is transcendent to all other considerations. There is not, nor can there be, a subject of greater importance to society than the reformation of the old and habitual offender, who, by the prevailing force of his example on the actions of others less vicious in heart, brought shame and sorrow into many an honest and happy home; and you, sir, well know that the difficulty in reclaiming such men as pass through this and its kindred institution at Smithfield, can only be estimated by those acquainted with the former career of this degenerate class.

To redeem the mischief these men have wrought is, no doubt, the mission of religion, the elevating and ennobling influence of which,

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUSK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.
—
*Lecturer's
Report.*

under God's blessing, is sufficient to raise the veriest criminal from dejection and despair. All then I, or any man in my position can do, is to aid in directing, and if possible moulding, the minds of men to be susceptible of its holy teaching of repentance which builds up the ruins of past virtue, the sacred and sustaining influence of hope which keeps the soul still afloat, even upon the waters of despair.

"The wretch condemned with life to part,
Still, still on hope relies,
And every pang that rends the heart,
His expectation rises."

Now, sir, it appears to me that we can best aid the ministers of religion in their labours to reach the hearts of men hardened by time, and with minds warped by the dipling consequences of a long career of guilt, by proper educational and industrial training. As I have in previous reports entered fully into the system of education as carried out in the intermediate prisons, I shall at once pass to the industrial phase, which is the vital element in the reformatory training of the men upon the Lusk farm.

Trained, before leaving the ordinary prisons, to habits of early rising, personal cleanliness, sharp and strict attention to discipline, prompt obedience to orders; and feeling, as they do, that they have been working for the benefit of the Government principally for years back, they look forward with the greatest anxiety to the day on which they may be transferred to Lusk, when the most stupid-looking amongst them seems to say, "What can I do for myself?" Here then, sir, the spirit of self-reliance begins to awaken from a long sleep of years, or perhaps come forth into existence for the first time; and need I say that the importance of this noble quality in any man can be overestimated in a criminal? To the engendering of the spirit of self-reliance amongst them is to be attributed, in a great measure, their after success in life, and to it all other qualities of our nature must pay homage.

High and noble indeed are the objects contemplated by the special and manly training carried out in this little colony, where bud and blade, flower and fruit, proclaim, even to the sluggish mind, the providence of nature's God, and where man can best see that industry is the road to honesty and independence, and learn that patience and perseverance are his best weapons to wield in fighting life's battle.

The changes wrought in the minds, manners, and movements of the men by agricultural employment, become very marked after a short time, and the willing, cheerful manner in which the weakest and most inexperienced amongst them apply themselves to their tasks, is most encouraging. I can humbly say that the spirit of emulation which animates them even whilst engaged in the most slavish toil, is worthy of commendation, and has from time to time elicited the praise and admiration of the nobility and gentry of the vicinity, who, I may observe, look upon the little colony with an almost national pride, and as one of the greatest moral triumphs of the age. Ten years have now elapsed since the soil of the bleak and barren common of Lusk was first disturbed from its primeval state by convict labour; and those who are acquainted with the past and present state of this large tract of country, will at once admit that the Lusk Prison Farm stands as a monument to the wisdom of those who suggested and sustained it, and a lasting and enduring proof of what criminals, even of the worst type, can be induced to do when properly brought under the influence of moral

power—a power to which the most degenerate heart will yield, and by which the tyrant himself is vanquished.

My visits and my lectures are welcomed by the men, and I therefore, permit no weather to prevent me from appearing amongst them when expected. In the winter season I endure much hardship, and the men of course a great deal more; but when we meet, the thoughts of the past give way to the prospects and hopes of the future, which we all fondly indulge in, reposing at all times our confidence in God's mercy when we do our best to deserve it. The men attend their respective places of worship every Sunday in the village, and the clergy of both religious persuasions speak in gratifying terms of their respectful bearing and edifying conduct. Indeed we have every reason to be thankful for the fruits borne by the reformatory system as pursued in Lusk and Smithfield, and thankful also for the zealous and devoted class of officers under whom the system has so well worked.

The brief sketch here given will, I hope, be sufficient to prove that the good work of criminal reformation is steadily and effectually going on, and to the success attending this good work, must, in a great measure, be attributed the success of the convict system in Ireland.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN.

P. J. Murray, esq., &c.,

Director of Convict Prisons, Dublin Castle.

SMITH-
FIELD AND
LUCK
INTERME-
DIATE
PRISONS.
—
*Lecturer's
Report.*

INSPECTOR OF RELEASED CONVICTS' REPORT.

Dublin District, 1st January, 1867.

RELEASED
CONVICTS,
DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
*Inspector's
Report.*

SIR,—The system of supervision as carried out by me in the Dublin District continues to be attended with very cheering results.

When it is remembered that all discharged prisoners, no matter whether absolutely or conditionally, share alike of my assistance to help them when that assistance is necessary and deserved, the usefulness of my position to the well-disposed but friendless of their class must appear clear; and, on the other hand, it is well known that when the evil-minded and indolent amongst them exhibit signs of returning to their former vicious ways, such indications are made known in the proper quarters, and they soon are made to feel that they are placed under special notice of the police authorities. Thus, sir, society is benefited by a system of supervision which, whilst it aids the well-inclined discharged prisoner, leads to the prompt and speedy apprehension of the evil-doer. This is the kind of supervision that I considered essential from my first connexion with the Irish Convict Service, eleven years ago, and since then I have continued to carry it out, although the labours and anxiety consequent upon it have been by times rather too severe. But one feels little regret at hard work, provided that work is productive of good to his fellows; and, judging from the extremely small number of relapses of my men in the Dublin District for the past eleven years (perhaps not fifty), and from the great numbers who have earned for themselves honest characters and happy homes, I think it is not too much to say that some good has sprung from the efforts made to reclaim men once degraded and debased.

It is curious, but nevertheless true, that it is not upon the Dublin

RELEASED
CONVICTS,
DUBLIN
DISTRICT.

Inspector's
Report.

market the city robbers depend for the sale of their stolen booty; the fruits of their plundering excursions are generally transferred to travelling accomplices, mostly assuming the vocations of pedlars, tinkers, or menders of umbrellas, who effect a ready sale in country towns, or pledge them with great impunity in pawnbroking shops in the provincial districts. City thieves, who heretofore associated in gangs, have almost entirely disappeared, for it is impossible for such combinations to exist where there is so perfect and well-organized a system for the repression and detection of crime. Such gangs have, with one exception in Dublin, been broken up, and I believe, even of that gang, but two males remain at large, and, I need not observe, their movements are marked.

The leader of this body of thieves was released on licence about eighteen months since, and immediately after his discharge his whiskers had been removed, and the appearance of the man changed in every way. He was soon joined by his friends from the country, of whom I had some official knowledge. The leader was very anxious to leave the city upon a certain night, and his friends said they would leave Dublin too. I agreed, of course, insisting at the same time upon the leader and another, who was on licence, telling me where they were going to. Each gave a different destination, and indeed they did their best to impress me with the belief that they were leaving for different destinations. My suspicion was, however, aroused by the fact of all leaving town by the same train. I thought it right to consult *Thom's Almanac*, and ascertain where a fair might be at the time in the direction they had taken. This done, I took the proper steps to have their departure from the city notified to the police stationed in the town where the fair was to be held. Two of them were arrested for being drunk on the night of the fair—the leader was one of them. His licence, I need not say, was revoked, and society was fortunately deprived of his presence for upwards of a year. Since then I have been the means of making very salutary changes amongst some of his daring and desperate companions. I could instance many cases where, by timely and opportune action, the worst thieves have been defeated in their schemes, or promptly detected in their crimes.

I should wish to bring under your notice, sir, another instance illustrating the good rendered to the public by my supervision, and it is this. One night, during the last winter, whilst on a tour of inspection, I happened to meet two released convicts, of whom I never entertained a good opinion, either in prison or out of prison. They endeavoured to evade me, but I followed them, and thus addressed them:—"Now, my men, you are bent on badness." "You," said I to one, "have lately come from —; and, you," said I to the other, "have just arrived from —." They acknowledged I was right as regards the place they had come from, but denied they contemplated the commission of crime. I did not believe the latter part of their statement, and I frankly told them so, observing at the same time that I would make Dublin too hot for them; and I lost no time in carrying out my promise. A robbery was committed a few nights afterwards with which one of them was connected, and although he gave a fictitious name when arrested, he was soon identified, and sentenced to seven years penal servitude. His comrade is now awaiting his trial for a robbery committed in the vicinity where he resided previous to his last visit to Dublin.

It is my pride and pleasure to be able to say in this, as in my report

for the previous year, that not one of my men has been known to be connected with the Fenian movement. I merely state the fact, and leave others to tell the reason why. Here then, sir, is a system of prison management within and without the convict gaols of Ireland, productive of the best results to society and the state, affording at the same time every opportunity and fair play to the released convict wishing to relinquish crime and take a place in the ranks of the industrious and honest poor.

RELEASED
CONVICTS,
DUBLIN
DISTRICT.
—
Inspector's
Report.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. ORGAN.

P. J. Murray, esq., &c.,
The Director of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Heads of Service.	Mountjoy (Males).			Mountjoy (Females).			Smithfield and Lusk.			Spils Island.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries, principal officers and clerks, -	1,735	8	3	1,095	0	0	949	18	4	1,993	17	10
Wages, subordinate officers & servants,	3,471	12	9	2,034	18	10	601	10	0	5,302	9	5
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof, - - -	349	12	7	399	14	6	123	11	4	768	16	2
Uniforms for officers and servants, -	238	19	9	132	10	10	70	12	3	563	1	8
Victualling for prisoners, - -	2,359	19	10	3,245	17	4	1,026	8	7	6,287	4	9
Clothing, &c., for prisoners, -	628	18	5	686	13	7	401	4	9	1,035	3	3
Bedding for prisoners, - - -	28	3	2	92	8	9	13	18	2	245	13	0
Medicines and surgical instruments, -	64	14	8	120	6	3	31	0	0	97	2	11
Medical comforts (extras for the sick),	106	6	10	120	1	5	45	6	1	97	17	11
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation, - -	30	18	3	242	3	8	*431	0	6	197	19	0
Gratuities to convicts, - -	53	1	4	505	11	7	*1,164	9	9	246	2	2
Furniture and fittings, -	63	15	9	38	15	3	14	12	3	14	8	7
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.,	22	2	11	42	7	2	11	16	6	19	6	7
Fuel and light, - - -	741	5	4	577	4	1	88	4	10	731	17	9
Buildings and repairs, - -	1,221	14	7	012	2	0	199	3	8	276	9	2
Washing, soap, scouring and cleaning articles, - - -	136	14	11	400	10	2	40	1	11	155	19	11
Various small disbursements, - -	451	0	0	131	14	4	199	17	0	226	15	4
Rents, rates, and taxes, - -	53	16	0	96	3	5	80	6	10	100	0	0
	11,777	3	10	10,593	18	2	5,493	2	9	18,880	5	5

* The great majority of the convicts are discharged from Smithfield Prison, and the gratuities which have accumulated in other prisons are paid from this establishment, which accounts for this heavy expenditure.

The expenditure of Mountjoy (Male) Prison has considerably increased this year, owing to the detention therein of a large number of untried Political Prisoners.

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the APPENDIX.

Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

	1854.					1855.				
	Spital Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Total, 1854.	Spital Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Total, 1855.
No. of Prisoners, .	2,290	339	556	443	3,628	1,777	488	450	452	3,167
Average daily No. of Sick, .	276	25	46	21	368	203	36	65	17	321
No. of Deaths, .	241	6	38	9	294	101	6	31	9	149
Per-centage on prison population, .	10.5	1.6	5.9	2.	9.	5.7	1.6	7.2	2.	4.7
	1856.					1857.				
	Spital Island and Philipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Total, 1856.	Spital Island and Philipstown.	Cork, Grange-gorman, and Newgate.	Smithfield and Lock.	Mountjoy.	Total, 1857.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,619	618	199	421	2,857	1,329	605	70	357	2,442
Average daily No. of Sick, .	101	42	35	16	194	67	37	6	16	126
No. of Deaths, .	35	11	5	3	54	34	6	2	3	45
Per-centage on prison population, .	2.1	1.6	2.5	.7	1.9	2.6	.9	2.9	.8	1.6
	1858.					1859.				
	Spital Island and Philipstown.	Female Prisoners.	Smithfield and Lock.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1858.	Spital Island and Philipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lock.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1859.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,005	593	97	320	2,015	637	404	99	280	1,698
Average daily No. of Sick, .	41	41	4	12	98	32	14	8	13	67
No. of Deaths, .	10	12	2	3	33	11	3	-	1	15
Per-centage on prison population, .	1.6	2.	3.6	0.9	1.6	1.8	0.6	-	0.3	0.9

APPENDIX. RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

	1860.					1861.				
	Spike Island and Phillipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Luck.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1860.	Spike Island and Phillipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Luck.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1861.
No. of Prisoners, .	783	423	105	351	1,562	676	394	94	203	1,367
Average daily No. of Sick, .	22	17	4	11	54	15	20	4	11	50
No. of Deaths, .	3	11	—	1	15	1	6	1	8	11
Per-centage on prison population, .	·3	2·6	—	·4	·96	·1	1·5	1·1	1·6	·80
	1862.					1863.				
	Spike Island and Phillipstown*.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Luck.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1862.	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Luck.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1863.
No. of Prisoners, .	708	416	73	316	1,513	783	400	75	370	1,628
Average daily No. of Sick, .	14	27	4	17	62	9	26	4	17	56
No. of Deaths, .	3	10	—	5	23	10	4	—	5	19
Per-centage on prison population, .	1·1	2·4	—	1·6	1·5	1·2	·8	—	1·8	1·1
	1864.					1865.				
	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Luck.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1864.	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Luck.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1865.
No. of Prisoners, .	918	499	99	290	1,806	901	486	106	221	1,714
Average daily No. of Sick, .	8	30	8	16	62	8	28	5	19	60
No. of Deaths, .	7	13	2	10	32	10	10	2	2	24
Per-centage on prison population, .	·7	2·6	2·0	3·4	1·7	1·1	2	1·9	·9	1·4

* Phillipstown Prison was closed on the 31st March, 1862.

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the APPENDIX.
 Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the year —
 1866.

1866.

	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1866.
No. of Prisoners, ...	799	462	96	131	1,548
Average daily No. of Sick, .	12	23	3	10	48
No. of Deaths, ...	12	5	—	6	23
Per centage on prison population,	1.5	1.	—	3.1	1.4